

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

WAYNE COUNTY EMPLOYEES'
RETIREMENT SYSTEM, for the use and
benefit of the FMI LARGE CAP FUND,

Plaintiff,

-v.-

FIDUCIARY MANAGEMENT, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil No. _____

COMPLAINT

Jury Trial Demanded

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Plaintiff Wayne County Employees' Retirement System ("Plaintiff"), by Plaintiff's undersigned counsel, bring this action against Fiduciary Management, Inc. ("FMI" or "Defendant") and alleges as follows. The following allegations are based on knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's own actions, and on information and belief, based on the investigation of Plaintiff's counsel, as to all other matters. Such investigation included, but was not limited to, a review and analysis of documents filed with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") concerning *inter alia* FMI and/or the FMI Large Cap Fund, documents filed with the SEC by third parties concerning investment advisory services provided by FMI, and other matters of public record. Many of the facts supporting the allegations contained herein are known only to Defendant or are exclusively within Defendant's custody and/or control. Plaintiff believes that a reasonable opportunity for discovery will yield additional, substantial evidentiary support for the allegations herein.

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this derivative action against Defendant on behalf of and for the benefit of the FMI Large Cap Fund (the "Fund") pursuant to Section 36(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "ICA"), 15 U.S.C. § 80a-35(b) (hereinafter, "Section 36(b)").

2. FMI, as the Fund's investment adviser, manages the Fund's investment portfolio, and receives an annual investment advisory fee from the Fund for providing it with investment advisory services, as further specified herein.

3. Under Section 36(b), Defendant owes a fiduciary duty to the Fund with respect to the investment advisory fees paid by the Fund.

4. Defendant breached that fiduciary duty by receiving investment advisory fees from the Fund that are so disproportionately large that they bear no reasonable relationship to the value of the services provided by Defendant, and could not have been the product of arm's-length bargaining (hereinafter, "excessive" fees).

5. Plaintiff brings this action to recover for the Fund the excessive and unlawful investment advisory fees charged in violation of Section 36(b), as well as lost profits and other

actual damages caused by the Fund's payment of those fees. Because the conduct complained of herein is continuing in nature, Plaintiff seeks recovery for a period commencing at the earliest date in light of any applicable statute of limitations through the date of final judgment after trial.

6. No pre-suit demand on the Fund's Board of Directors is required, as the demand requirement of Rule 23.1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not apply to actions brought under Section 36(b).

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. The claim asserted herein arises under Section 36(b) of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-35(b).

8. This Court has jurisdiction of the claim pursuant to Sections 36(b)(5) and 44 of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 80a-35(b)(5) and 80a-43, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

9. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to Section 44 of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-43, and 28 U.S.C. § 1391, because Defendant maintains offices in this district, and/or transacts business in this district.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

10. Plaintiff is a shareholder in the Fund and has continuously owned shares in the Fund since May 2013. Plaintiff's principal place of business is 28 West Adams, Suite 1990, Detroit, MI 48226.

B. Defendant

11. Defendant Fiduciary Management, Inc. ("FMI"), a corporation organized under Wisconsin law, with principal offices located at 100 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 52302, is an SEC-registered investment advisor. As of December 31, 2014, FMI had 20 employees, 14 of whom performed investment advisory functions. FMI provides investment advisory services to the Fund, to other captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex, and to non-captive, arm's-length clients. As of December 31, 2014, FMI managed \$21.96 billion of assets on a discretionary basis for approximately 1,210 clients, including: (1)

\$9.62 billion of assets in the Fund; (2) \$2.22 billion of assets in two other captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex; and (3) \$10.12 billion of assets for arm's-length clients.

IV. BACKGROUND: THE PROBLEM OF “CAPTIVE” MUTUAL FUNDS, AND CONGRESS’S EVOLVING RESPONSE TO SUCH PROBLEMS VIA THE ICA

A. Mutual Fund Organization and Operation

12. Open-end management investment companies, also known as a “mutual funds,” are collective investment vehicles that pool money from investors (raised through sale of shares in the fund) and invest the money in a portfolio of securities. Each share issued by the Fund represents, and may be redeemed for, a *pro rata* interest in the Fund’s underlying portfolio of securities (less any fees and other liabilities).

13. Unlike other companies, a mutual fund has no employees or facilities of its own. Instead, mutual funds contract with and rely on a variety of external service providers to perform the fund’s business activities and operations.

14. Chief among these mutual fund service providers is the investment advisor, who is charged with managing the mutual fund’s portfolio of securities, including researching potential investments and deciding which securities – in which amounts, and at what times – to purchase for or sell from the portfolio.

15. Other service providers provide mutual funds with the remaining services required for their operation, including (1) a panoply of service providers that provide various administrative, mechanical or “back office” functions, and (2) a board of directors that provides oversight over the fund’s various service providers.

- a. For example, a “transfer agent” provides much of the day-to-day operational services requisite for mutual fund functioning, such as: (1) receiving and processing mutual fund share purchase and sale/redemption requests; (2) transferring shares; (3) preparing shareholder account statements and confirmations; (4) responding to shareholder inquiries concerning account

status, portfolio performance, distributions and share price; and (5) providing shareholders with copies of account histories.

- b. Further mutual fund operations – including provision of custodial, audit, accounting, legal, compliance and marketing services – are separately provided by further third parties (*e.g.*, custodians, auditors, accountants, counsel, distributors), and separately compensated by mutual funds.
- c. Lastly, operational oversight is provided by a board of directors, who, among other things, evaluate and approve the contracts between mutual funds and their service providers, and the services provided under such contracts.

B. The Unique Structure of the Mutual Fund Industry Makes Mutual Funds “Captive” to their Investment Advisers

16. As a practical and historical matter, mutual funds have typically been created by investment advisers, who then provide investment advisory services to such mutual funds in exchange for investment advisory fees. Frequently, persons affiliated with such investment advisers are appointed to serve on such mutual funds’ boards of directors, and affiliates of the investment adviser are retained to provide further services to such mutual funds (for example, distribution).

17. Consequently, the relationship between investment advisers and mutual funds has been fraught with potential conflicts of interests, and the potential for abuse is inherent in the structure of such investment companies.

18. For example, prior to regulation (discussed below) that required mutual funds to have independent board members review and approve investment advisory fees, investment advisers could both propose their own fees (wearing their “investment adviser” hat) and ratify such fees (wearing their “board” hat).

19. Yet even after multiple rounds of legislation and regulation seeking to institute mutual funds boards independent of mutual fund investment advisers, Congress has recognized that such legislation and regulation do not alter the fundamental structural fact that mutual funds

do not have an arm's-length relationship with their investment advisers. As the Senate stated in 1969, in its report accompanying proposed amendments to the ICA, including Section 36(b), enacted in 1970:

Mutual funds, with rare exception, are not operated by their own employees. Most funds are formed, sold, and managed by external organizations, that are separately owned and operated. These separate organizations are usually called investment advisers. The advisers select the funds' investments and operate their businesses.

...

Because of the unique structure of this industry, the relationship between mutual funds and their investment adviser is not the same as that usually existing between buyers and sellers or in conventional corporate relationships. Since a typical fund is organized by its investment adviser which provides it with almost all management services . . . , a mutual fund cannot, as a practical matter sever its relationship with the adviser. Therefore, the forces of arm's-length bargaining do not work in the mutual fund industry in the same manner as they do in other sectors of the American economy.

See S. Rep. No. 91-184, 1970 U.S.C.C.A.N. 4897 (hereinafter, "Senate Report"), at 4901.

20. The peculiar dependence of mutual funds upon their founding/sponsoring investment advisers makes such funds, in effect, "captive" to their investment advisers. Mutual funds established by investment advisor sponsors are hereinafter referred to as "captive funds."

21. Historically, captive funds' dependence on and/or loyalty to their investment advisers has allowed investment advisers and their affiliates a decided advantage in negotiating the terms of the contractual relationships between them and the captive funds. In essence, because mutual funds cannot (and do not) "walk away" from their investment advisers, mutual funds have less ability to reject or negotiate the terms and conditions proposed and preferred by their investment advisers. Investment advisory fees are one of the principal matters affected by this state of affairs. While it is in the interest of the mutual fund, and mutual fund shareholders, to secure investment advisory fees that are as low as possible, the investment adviser's interests are the very opposite: to secure investment advisory fees as high as possible. Historically, such

conflicts of interests have generally been resolved in investment advisers' favor and to captive funds' detriment.

22. As a result, captive funds have historically paid – and often continue today to pay – relatively high and/or excessive investment advisory fees.

C. The ICA, as Enacted in 1940, Sought to Limit Investment Advisers' Influence and Control over Captive Funds by Requiring Independent Boards to Approve Fund Fees

23. In 1940, responding to numerous problems and abuses in the then-lightly regulated mutual fund industry, Congress enacted the ICA in order to create standards of operation and care applicable to investment advisers and their affiliates. In its “Findings and Declaration of Policy” preamble to the ICA, Congress recognized that “investment companies are organized, operated [and] managed . . . in the interest of . . . investment advisers . . . rather than in the interests of [mutual fund shareholders].” 15 U.S.C. § 80a-1(b)(2).

24. In order “to mitigate and, so far as it is possible, to eliminate the conditions [] that adversely affect [] the interests of investors” (15 U.S.C. § 80a-1(b)), the ICA, as originally enacted in 1940, sought to bolster the ability of mutual fund boards to act *independently* of the investment advisers by: (1) requiring that at least 40% of a mutual fund's board consist of persons neither employed by nor affiliated with the investment adviser (15 U.S.C. § 80a-10); and (2) requiring that such boards review and approve written contracts between the mutual fund and the investment adviser (and other key service providers) (15 U.S.C. § 80a-16). In sum, and as originally enacted, the ICA placed mutual fund boards in the role of “independent watchdog,” and relied wholly on fund boards to “furnish a check upon the management” of mutual funds by the funds' investment advisers.

25. Notwithstanding these and other of the ICA's initial provisions, decades of excessive investment advisory fees extracted from captive funds thereafter followed. The ICA's original regulatory schema, which relied solely on mutual fund boards to police fund fees, proved insufficient.

26. First, evidence indicated that, notwithstanding the ICA's original regulations concerning mutual fund board duties and independence, the investment advisory fees paid by mutual funds were comparatively high and disproportionate to the services provided.

- a. For example, an SEC-commissioned study found that investment advisers often charged mutual funds higher fees than those charged to the advisers' other clients, and that the structure of the industry, even as regulated by the ICA, had proved resistant to efforts to moderate adviser compensation. *See Wharton School Study of Mutual Funds*, H. R. Rep. No. 2274, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., 28-30, 34, 66-67 (1962). The study explicitly concluded that the unaffiliated directors mandated by the ICA were "of restricted value as an instrument for providing effective representation of mutual fund shareholders in dealings between the fund and its investment adviser." *Id.*, at 34.
- b. Likewise, a subsequent report authored by the SEC itself found that as mutual funds grew in size, the investment advisory fees they paid became increasingly unmoored from the advisory services provided. *See Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Policy Implications of Investment Company Growth*, H. R. Rep. No. 2337, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 89 (1966) (hereinafter "SEC Report"). Specifically, noting that investment advisers were generally compensated on the basis of a fixed percentage of a fund's assets (rather than on services rendered or actual expenses), the SEC determined that, as a fund's assets grew, this form of payment could produce "unreasonable" fees in light of the economies of scale realized in managing a larger portfolio. SEC Report at 94, 102.

27. Second, evidence further indicated that where fund shareholders had sought to challenge the propriety of director-approved mutual fund advisory fees, such efforts had failed because of the imposing legal standards employed by courts to evaluate such fees and challenges to them. *See SEC Report* at 132-43 (noting use of "corporate waste" standard to review fees

approved by fund directors, so that only “unconscionable” or “shocking” fees conferred liability). Such standards, in effect, allowed directors’ approval of fees – notwithstanding substantial evidence that such fees were frequently excessive – to place such fees beyond, and immune to, legal challenge from fund shareholders. *Id.*

D. The ICA’s 1970 Amendments, Including Section 36(b), Were Intended to Decrease the Deference Accorded to Board Evaluation and Approval of Fund Fees, and Increase the Ability of Fund Shareholders to Challenge Excessive Fees

28. The above-mentioned evidence led directly to amendment of the ICA in 1970, as the Senate explicitly acknowledged in its report accompanying such amendments:

In total this bill represents a 3-year effort on the part of your committee to deal with the problems described in the 1962 Wharton School of Finance and Commerce study of mutual funds, the 1963 special study of the securities markets made by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commission's 1966 report on public policy implications of investment company growth.

See Senate Report, at 4897-98.

29. In relevant part, the 1970 amendments to the ICA were threefold:

- a. first, strengthening board *independence*, by rewriting 15 U.S.C. §80a-(10) (now requiring at least 40% of board members to be “uninterested” persons, rather than merely persons unaffiliated with the investment adviser); *see also* 15 U.S.C. §80a-(2)(a)(19) (defining “interested” persons);
- b. second, strengthening board *diligence* with respect to evaluation and approval of advisory fees, by rewriting 15 U.S.C. §80a-(15)(c) to add that “It shall be the duty of the directors of a registered investment company to request and evaluate, and the duty of an investment adviser to furnish, such information as may reasonably be necessary to evaluate the terms of any contract whereby a person undertakes regularly to serve as investment adviser of such company.”; and

- c. third, *easing extant legal standards facing fund shareholders seeking to challenge fund advisory fees*, by adding and enacting the new Section 36(b), which (1) conferred a fiduciary duty on investment advisers and their affiliates with respect to the payments they received from mutual funds; and (2) provided fund shareholders (as well as the SEC) with a private right of action, against the investment adviser, for breach of such fiduciary duty.

30. Section 36(b)'s inclusion in the mutual fund regulatory schema indicates Congressional recognition that placing sole reliance on mutual fund boards to guard against excessive mutual fund advisory fees (1) had failed (as had been evidenced during the three decades following passage of the ICA in 1940), and (2) would *continue* to fail, notwithstanding the 1970 amendments strengthening boards' independence and diligence.

31. And while the ICA as amended in 1970 still relied on fund boards to evaluate and determine fund fees in the first instance, the 1970 amendments, including Section 36(b), demonstrated clear Congressional intent that the extant deference accorded boards' fee determinations be *lessened*.

- a. First and generally, merely by adding Section 36(b) and its right of action for fund shareholders to challenge fund fees notwithstanding fund directors' approval of such fees, Congress recognized that board review and approval of fees did not *per se* guarantee that the fees approved would not be excessive.
- b. Second and more specifically, Congress explicitly instructed courts, when evaluating investment advisory fees challenged as excessive: (1) "to consider the approval given by the directors;" (2) to give to such approval "such consideration as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances;" and (3) to employ a sliding scale of deference to such directorial approval based on such circumstances, including the degree to which the fee-setting "deliberations of the directors were a matter of substance or a mere formality:"

The directors of a fund have the initial responsibility for approving management contracts. *Section 36(b)(2) therefore instructs the courts to consider the approval given by the directors of the fund to such compensation and provides that their approval shall be given such consideration as the court deems appropriate under all the circumstances. Among other things, the court might wish to evaluate whether the deliberations of the directors were a matter of substance or a mere formality.*

See Senate Report, at 4910 (emphasis added).

- c. Third, Congress also explicitly indicated that its intent in enacting Section 36(b) was to *decrease* the legal obstacles facing mutual fund shareholders seeking to challenge excessive fees, and to *lower* the applicable legal standards used by courts to adjudicate such challenges:

[The ICA’s original] provisions did not provide any mechanism by which the fairness of management contracts could be tested in court. Under general rules of law, advisory contracts which are ratified by the shareholders, or in some states approved by a vote of the disinterested directors, may not be upset in the courts except upon a showing of “corporate waste.” As one court put it, the fee must “shock the conscience of the court.” *Such a rule may not be an improper one when the protections of arm’s-length bargaining are present. But in the mutual fund industry where, these marketplace forces are not likely to operate as effectively, your committee has decided that the standard of “corporate waste” is unduly restrictive and recommends that it be changed.*

* * *

Thus, upon a challenge in court to compensation or payments, the ultimate test, even if the compensation or payments are approved by the directors and stockholders, will not be whether it involves a “waste” of corporate assets but will be whether the investment adviser has fulfilled his fiduciary duty to the mutual fund shareholders in determining the fee

See Senate Report, at 4901 and 4910 (emphasis added).

32. Lastly, Congress also and explicitly noted that its addition of Section 36(b) was intended to address the problem of excessive fees generated by “economies of scale” – *i.e.*, that director-approved fund fees continued to be set at high rates notwithstanding (1) that funds had grown substantially in size, and (2) that the costs to provide such funds with advisory services

had not grown at the same rate, because of economies of scale in the provision of advisory services (as further explained in Section VI.C, *infra*). Congress made clear its intent that “investors should share equitably, as they do in other areas, in the economies,” and that such sharing could be accomplished through fund advisors’ “reduc[ing] their effective charges as the funds grows in size” (*i.e.*, “breakpoints,” as further explained in Section VI.C, *infra*):

This bill recognizes that investors should share equitably, as they do in other areas, in the economies available as a result of the growth and general acceptance of mutual funds.

It is noted, however, that problems arise due to the economies of scale attributable to the dramatic growth of the mutual fund industry. In some instances these economies of scale have not been shared with investors. Recently there has been a desirable tendency on the part of some fund managers to reduce their effective charges as the fund grows in size. Accordingly, the best industry practice will provide a guide.

See Senate Report, at 4901 and 4902.

V. THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEES FMI CHARGED TO THE FUND, AND THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES FMI PROVIDED TO THE FUND

33. FMI serves as investment advisor to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement between FMI and the FMI Funds, Inc. (the open-ended investment management company housing each of FMI’s three captive funds, including the Fund), originally entered into on December 31, 2001 (the “Original IAA”) and amended on or about December 17, 2004 (the “Amended IAA” and, together with the Original IAA, the “IAA”).

34. The IAA sets forth the investment advisory services that FMI provides to the Fund (further detailed in Section V.B-C, *infra*), and the fees the Fund must pay to FMI for such services (detailed in Section V.A, *infra*).

A. The Investment Advisory Fees and Rates Paid by the Fund to FMI

35. The IAA requires the Fund to pay FMI an investment management fee calculated as a percentage of the Fund’s average AUM (payable on a monthly basis, based on average

AUM during the month). See Original IAA at paragraph 4 (“ . . . the Company, through and on behalf of the Fund, shall pay to the Adviser an advisory fee, paid monthly, based on the average net assets of the Fund, as determined by valuations made as of the close of each business day of the month.”).

36. The Fund’s current advisory fee rate, unchanged since October 1, 2004, is 0.75% of AUM (on an annual basis). See Amended IAA at paragraph 2 (the “advisory fee shall be [] 0.75% per annum [] of the Fund’s average net assets, effective as of October 1, 2004.”).

37. The Fund’s rate schedule – a flat 0.75% assessed against all Fund AUM – is unusual, especially in light of the Fund’s large size, in that it does not feature any breakpoints (rate reductions that apply at higher AUM ranges), as further discussed in Section VI.C, *infra*.

38. During the Fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, ended September 30, 2014, the Fund, paying advisory fees at such 0.75% rate, paid \$66,171,584 to FMI in advisory fees. More recently, during the first half of the Fund’s fiscal 2015 year (*i.e.*, the six month period ended March 30, 2015, the Fund, at the same 0.75% rate, paid \$35,708,912 to FMI in advisory fees.

39. Table 1 below sets forth the actual, annual investment advisory fees paid by the Fund during each fiscal year for the last decade (*i.e.*, each yearly period ending September 30, between 2005 and 2014):

Table 1

Advisory Fees Paid by the Fund: 2005-2014

Fiscal Year	Fund AUM (end of year)	Advisory Fees
2014	\$ 9,217,389,522	\$ 66,171,584
2013	\$ 8,122,015,756	\$ 53,745,186
2012	\$ 6,167,813,363	\$ 38,502,794
2011	\$ 4,008,758,389	\$ 29,953,543
2010	\$ 3,318,364,174	\$ 19,829,013
2009	\$ 2,051,701,011	\$ 11,801,546
2008	\$ 1,140,200,214	\$ 5,724,895

2007	\$	638,875,399	\$	3,129,297
2006	\$	165,805,509	\$	834,181
2005	\$	73,903,077	\$	269,099

B. The Services Provided by FMI to the Fund as the Fund’s Investment Adviser

40. As detailed below, the services FMI provides to the Fund, under the IAA and as the Fund’s investment advisor, are two-fold. In primary and largest part, they are “Portfolio Selection Services” – *i.e.*, researching potential investments, and deciding which securities to purchase for or sell from the Fund’s investment portfolio at which times, in which amounts. In much smaller part, they also include certain “Other Services,” which boil down to: (1) maintaining books and records concerning FMI’s provision of Portfolio Selection Services, and (2) periodic (quarterly) reporting to Fund shareholders and the Fund’s Board concerning the Portfolio Selection Services provided.

1. Portfolio Selection Services

41. The IAA requires FMI to provide certain investment advisory services to the Fund. In their largest and core part, such services include researching potential investments, deciding which securities to purchase for or sell from the Fund’s investment portfolio, and arranging for the execution of purchase and sale orders on behalf of the Fund (hereinafter, “Portfolio Selection Services”). Indeed, under the IAA, these are the *only* services explicitly required of FMI:

The Company hereby employs the Adviser to manage the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Fund for the period and on the terms set forth in this Agreement . . .

The Adviser shall supervise and manage the investment portfolio of the Fund, and . . . direct the purchase and sale of investment securities in the day-to-day management of the Fund.

See IAA at paragraphs 1 and 2.

42. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, filed with the SEC on or about January 27, 2015 (hereinafter, "Prospectus" and "SAI"), proffer a similar description of FMI's role and services:

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Fiduciary Management, Inc. (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to each Fund . . .

The Adviser has been in business since 1980 and has been the Funds' only investment adviser. As the investment adviser to each Fund, the Adviser manages the investment portfolio for such Fund. The Adviser makes the decisions to buy and sell the investments of each Fund.

* * *

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between each Fund and the Adviser (each, an "Advisory Agreement" and collectively, the "Advisory Agreements"), the Adviser furnishes continuous investment advisory services to the Funds. The Adviser supervises and manages the investment portfolio of the Funds and, subject to such policies as the Board of Directors may determine, directs the purchase or sale of investment securities in the day-to-day management of each Fund's investment portfolio.

See, respectively, Prospectus at 16 and SAI at 33-34.

43. Fund-related filings with the SEC further detail the Portfolio Selection Services FMI provides to the Fund, describing both their *ends* (the Fund's stated "investment objective," which the Portfolio Selection Services endeavor to achieve) and their *means* (including the "principal investment strategies" employed for the Fund, as well as further detail concerning how, and by whom, the Portfolio Selection Strategies are developed and implemented).

44. The Fund's "investment objective" is "long-term capital appreciation." *See* Prospectus at 3, 16. More specifically, as stated in the Fund's most recent annual report:

The investment objective of the Large Cap Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation by investing mainly in a limited number of large capitalization value stocks.

See Form N-CSR filed with the SEC on November 3, 2014 (for fiscal year ended September 30, 2014) (hereinafter, “Annual Report”), at 36.

45. FMI seeks to fulfill this objective through “principal investment strategies” that focus investment on “a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization at the time of initial purchase) value stocks,” issued by U.S. corporations (although up to 30% of the Fund’s net assets may be invested in securities of foreign issuers). *See* Prospectus at 3-4; SAI at 6-7.

46. Consequently, the investments made by FMI for the Fund are, principally:

- a. Equities... (as opposed to debt, bonds or asset-backed securities);
- b. Issued by U.S. corporations... (as opposed to non-U.S. corporations, although up to 30% of Fund assets can be securities issued by non-U.S. issuers);
- c. With large market capitalizations, exceeding \$5 billion... (as opposed to smaller “mid cap” or “small cap” corporations);
- d. Featuring “value” characteristics... (as opposed to “growth,” and as further described by FMI below); and
- e. Of a “limited number.”

47. While the first four of the above-listed investment criteria are common (the Fund can be categorized, along with many others featuring similar investment foci, as a domestic large cap value fund), the fifth – the “limited number” of the Fund’s investments, is less so. Unlike many other mutual funds, which may invest in hundreds of different securities, FMI manages the Fund’s investments so as to “concentrate its investment on fewer companies than a diversified mutual fund” and, specifically, to hold only “approximately 20-30 stocks.”¹ Table 10 below so details (showing total number of different investments held by the Fund each year during the prior decade).

¹ As stated by FMI on its website: *see* <http://www.fiduciarymgmt.com/fmifunds/fmihx/>.

48. In implementing this investment objective and principal investment strategy, FMI employs the following investment “philosophy” to research, evaluate, select, purchase and sell particular securities:

FMI uses fundamental analysis to look for stocks of good businesses that are selling at value prices in an effort to achieve above average performance with below average risk. We believe good businesses have some or all of the following characteristics:

- A strong, defensible market niche or products and services niche that is difficult to replicate
- A high degree of relative recurring revenue
- Modestly priced products or services
- Attractive return-on-investment economics (namely, where return on investment exceeds a company’s cost of capital over a three to five year period)
- Above-average growth or improving profitability prospects

FMI considers valuation:

- On both an absolute and relative to the market basis
- Utilizing both historical and prospective analysis

In reviewing companies, FMI applies the characteristics identified above on a case-by-case basis as the order of importance varies depending on the type of business or industry and the company being reviewed.

FMI will generally sell a portfolio security when we believe:

- The security has achieved its value potential
- Such sale is necessary for portfolio diversification
- Changing fundamentals signal a deteriorating value potential
- Other securities have a better value potential

Our research process is geared towards finding companies that have a good business model, and that are trading at an attractive valuation with a management team that thinks and acts like an owner of the business.

See FMI February 13, 2015 Form ADV Part 2A (hereinafter, “Form ADV”), at 7; *see also* Prospectus at 4 (same).

49. In providing its advisory services to the Fund, FMI employs “team-based” approach pursuant to which such advisory services are developed and delivered through a “Portfolio Management Committee” (“PMC”):

[The] Fund’s investment decisions are made by a Portfolio Management Committee (“PMC”). The investment process employed by the PMC is team-based utilizing primarily in-house, fundamental research, and the PMC as a whole, not any individual PMC members, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of [the] Fund’s portfolio.

See Prospectus at 7; SAI at 35.

50. The PMC is currently comprised of the following nine (9) FMI personnel:

The Portfolio Management Committee

<u>PMC Member</u>	<u>Title with Adviser</u>	<u>Years with Adviser</u>
Patrick J. English , CFA	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer	28
John S. Brandser	President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer	20
Andy P. Ramer , CFA	Director of Research and Research Analyst	12
Jonathan T. Bloom , CFA	Research Analyst	5
Matthew J. Goetzinger , CFA	Research Analyst	10
Robert M. Helf , CFA	Research Analyst	17
Karl T. Poehls , CFA	Research Analyst	7
Daniel G. Sievers , CFA	Research Analyst	6
Matthew T. Sullivan	Research Analyst	2

See Prospectus at 6.

2. Other Services

51. Although not explicitly specified under the IAA, FMI may also provide the Fund with various further services in connection with “supervis[ing] and manag[ing] the investment portfolio of the Fund.” These other services boil down to (1) maintaining books and records with respect to the Portfolio Selection Services provided; and (2) periodic reporting (to the Fund’s Board, in Fund SEC filings and other Fund-related communications) concerning the Fund’s performance in light of the Portfolio Selection Services provided (hereinafter, “Other Services”).

52. As further discussed at Section VI.G *infra*, the most explicit statement of such Other Services is that provided in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report on Form N-CSRS (for the 6-month period ended March 31, 2015), filed with the SEC on April 21, 2015 (hereinafter, the “Semi-Annual Report”), which purports to describe the process employed by the Fund’s Board to evaluate and approve the Fund’s advisory fees – including the Board’s review of a report “describing the portfolio management, shareholder communication and servicing, prospective shareholder assistance, and regulatory compliance services provided by the Adviser to the Funds.” *See* Semi-Annual Report, at 38-39.

53. As further discussed in Section VI.G *infra*, the above-mentioned report’s description of the services provided by FMI appears misleading or counterfactual in substantial part:

- a. For example, although the above-mentioned report purports to indicate that FMI provided “prospective shareholder assistance,” this is simply impossible: as the Fund has been *closed* to new shareholders since June 2013, there are no new “prospective shareholder[s]” to assist.
- b. Likewise, although the above-mentioned report purports to indicate that FMI provided “regulatory compliance services,” Fund SEC filings make clear: (1) that although FMI employed a Chief Compliance Officer to provide compliance-related services, the Chief Compliance Officer’s salary and expenses were *separately paid for* by the Fund (and the other captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex);² and (2) other service providers – for example, the Fund’s administrator and transfer agent – provided the Fund with most of its regulatory compliance requirements, as detailed below in Section V.C, *infra*.

² *See* Annual Report at 38 (“The Funds are responsible for paying their proportionate share of the compensation, benefits and expenses of the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer. For administrative convenience, FMI initially makes these payments and is later reimbursed by the Funds.”).

- c. Similarly, although the above-mentioned report purports to indicate that FMI provided “shareholder [] servicing,” such servicing was in fact provided by another service provider – the Fund’s transfer agent and administrator, as detailed below in Section V.C, *infra*.

54. Consequently, the “Other Services” actually provided by FMI to the Fund largely reduce to “shareholder communication” – namely, periodic reporting to Fund shareholders, in Fund SEC filings, concerning FMI’s Portfolio Selection Services and the performance of the Fund’s portfolio (and similar periodic reporting to the Board). Indeed, the Board appears to have concluded as much, singling out FMI’s provision of reports to Fund shareholders for particular praise. *See* Semi-Annual Report at 38 (“In particular, the Directors concluded that the Adviser was preparing reports to shareholders in addition to those required by law”).

55. Specifically, FMI’s “shareholder communications” with respect to the Fund consists primarily of “Shareholder Letters” provided in the Fund’s Annual Reports (for every yearly period ending September 30) and Semi-Annual Reports (for every 6 month period ended March 31) filed with the SEC on Forms N-CSR and N-CSRS, as well as in Quarterly Reports (for every quarter ended June 30 and December 31) that FMI maintains on its website. In these Shareholder Letters, issued on quarterly basis, FMI proffers commentary on general developments and trends in the wider economy and markets, on FMI’s Portfolio Selection Services for the Fund, and on the Fund’s consequent performance.

56. FMI also provides similar communications with similar frequency to the Fund’s Board, which meets four times per year (*see* SAI at 26). At Board meetings, the Board *inter alia* “receives and reviews reports related to the performance and operations of the Funds” and “meets with representatives of the various service providers, including the Adviser . . . to review and discuss the activities of the Funds and to provide direction with respect thereto.” *See* SAI at 28.

C. Further Services Provided Separately to the Fund by Other Entities

57. The limited nature of the *particular* services that FMI provided to the Fund under the IAA are further revealed through specification of what they are *not* – *i.e.*, services the Fund obtained from *other* service providers, pursuant to separate contracts with such providers and/or separately paid for by the Fund.

58. Indeed, the IAA itself adopts this strategy in its lengthy recitation of expenses and services that fall outside of the IAA:

The expenses of the Fund's operations borne by the Fund include by way of illustration and not limitation, director's fees paid to those directors who are not officers of the Company, the costs of preparing and printing its registration statements required under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Act (and amendments thereto), the expense of registering its shares with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in the various states, payments made pursuant to the Service and Distribution Plan, the printing and distribution cost of prospectuses mailed to existing shareholders, the cost of share certificates (if any), director and officer liability insurance, reports to shareholders, reports to government authorities and proxy statements, interest charges, reimbursement payments to securities lenders for dividend and interest payments on securities sold short, taxes, legal expenses, salaries of administrative and clerical personnel, association membership dues, auditing and accounting services, insurance premiums, brokerage and other expenses associated with the execution of portfolio securities transactions, fees and expenses of the custodian of the Fund's assets, expenses of calculating the net asset value and repurchasing and redeeming shares, charges and expenses of dividend disbursing agents, registrars and stock transfer agents and the cost of keeping all necessary shareholder records and accounts.

Original IAA at paragraph 3; *see also* SAI at 34 (same).³

³ Specifically, the SAI states that “[e]ach Fund pays all of its expenses not assumed by the Adviser pursuant to its Advisory Agreement or the administration agreement, including, but not limited to, the professional costs of preparing and the cost of printing its registration statements required under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act and any amendments thereto, the expense of registering its shares with the SEC and in the various states, the printing and distribution cost of prospectuses mailed to existing shareholders, director and officer liability insurance, reports to shareholders, reports to government authorities and proxy statements, interest charges, and brokerage commissions and expenses in connection with portfolio transactions. Each Fund also pays the fees of directors who are not interested persons of the Adviser or officers or employees of the Funds, salaries of administrative and clerical personnel, association membership dues, auditing and accounting services, fees and expenses of any custodian or trustees having custody of the Funds' assets, expenses of repurchasing and redeeming shares, printing and mailing expenses, charges and expenses of dividend disbursing agents, registrars and stock transfer agents, including the cost

59. The Fund’s SEC filings provide certain disclosures concerning these services, their providers, and their cost to the Fund. These include:

- a. administrative, accounting, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent services (provided by US Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“USBFS”), as the Fund’s Administrator, Transfer Agent, Accountant, and Dividend Disbursing Agent, pursuant to multiple separate agreements, including a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement, a Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement; and a Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement);
- b. securities custody services (provided by U.S. Bank, N.A., as custodian, pursuant to a Custody Agreement);
- c. distribution services (provided by Rafferty Capital Markets, LLC, as distributor, per a separate Distribution Agreement);⁴
- d. audit services (provided by PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP, and separately compensated by the Fund);
- e. legal services (provided by Foley & Lardner LLP, and separately compensated by the Fund);
- f. the services of independent Fund Directors (separately compensated by the Fund); and
- g. various costs and expenses arising from the Fund’s operations, including (1) printing and mailing costs associated with shareholder communications and SEC filings, (2) “professional fees” and “registration fees,” and (3) sundry “other expenses” (all of which are separately compensated by the Fund).

60. Table 2 below sets forth all fees and expenses paid by the Fund during the Fund’s most-recently completed fiscal year, ended September 30, 2014:

of keeping all necessary shareholder records and accounts and handling any problems related thereto.” See SAI at 34.

⁴ As the Fund is closed to new investors, the Distributor does not currently engage in distribution activities and the Fund does not currently pay any distribution-related fees.

Table 2

Fund Fees / Expenses (Year Ended September 30, 2014)

Type of Fee/Expense	Amount Paid	% of Total Fees / Expenses	Service Provider
Management Fees	\$ 66,171,584	79.59%	FMI
Transfer Agent Fees	\$ 11,664,399	14.03%	USBFS
Administration and Accounting Services	\$ 3,502,601	4.21%	USBFS
Printing / Postage Expenses	\$ 891,495	1.07%	expenses
Custodian Fees	\$ 330,354	0.40%	U.S. Bank, N.A.
Registration Fees	\$ 217,184	0.26%	expenses
Professional Fees	\$ 63,356	0.08%	expenses
Board Fees	\$ 48,400	0.06%	Board
Other Expenses	\$ 247,903	0.30%	expenses
Net Expenses	\$ 83,137,276	100.00%	n/a

61. As indicated immediately above, USBFS provided multiple sets of services to the Fund by virtue of its roles as the Fund's Administrator, Transfer Agent, Accountant, and Dividend Disbursing Agent. Fund SEC filings contain a brief summary of the services provided by USBFS in only the first of these four roles (Administrator):

USBFS serves as administrator to the Funds. In connection with its duties as administrator, USBFS prepares and maintains the books, accounts and other documents required by the 1940 Act, calculates each Fund's net asset value, responds to shareholder inquiries, prepares each Fund's financial statements, prepares reports and filings with the SEC and with state Blue Sky authorities, furnishes statistical and research data, clerical, accounting and bookkeeping services and stationery and office supplies, keeps and maintains each Fund's financial accounts and records and generally assists in all aspects of the Funds' operations. For these services, USBFS receives an asset-based fee.

See SAI at 37.

62. However, the true extent of the services provided to the Fund by USBFS is substantially greater, and is set forth in the Fund Administration Servicing Agreement, Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement, and Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement.

63. For example, as the Fund's Administrator and pursuant to an October 1, 2009 Fund Administration Servicing Agreement between USBFS and the Fund, USBFS must "provide the following administration services to the Fund:"

A. General Fund Management:

- (1) Act as liaison among Fund service providers.
- (2) Supply:
 - a. Corporate secretarial services.
 - b. Office facilities (which may be in USBFS's, or an affiliate's own offices).
 - c. Non-investment-related statistical and research data as needed.
- (3) Coordinate the Company's board of directors (the "Board of Directors" or the "Directors") communications, such as:
 - a. Prepare meeting agendas and resolutions, with the assistance of Fund counsel.
 - b. Prepare reports for the Board of Directors based on financial and administrative data.
 - c. Evaluate independent auditor.
 - d. Secure and monitor fidelity bond and director and officer liability coverage, and make the necessary Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") filings relating thereto.
 - e. Recommend dividend declarations to the Board of Directors and prepare and distribute to appropriate parties notices announcing declaration of dividends and other distributions to shareholders.
 - f. Attend Board of Directors meetings and present materials for Director's review at such meetings, if requested.
- (4) Audits:
 - a. Prepare appropriate schedules and assist independent auditors.

- b. Provide information to the SEC and facilitate audit process.
 - c. Provide office facilities.
- (5) Assist in overall operations of the Fund.
- (6) Pay Fund expenses upon written authorization from the Company.
- (7) Keep the Company's governing documents, including its charter, bylaws and minute books, but only to the extent such documents are provided to USBFS by the Company or its representatives for safe keeping.

B. Compliance:

- (1) Regulatory Compliance:
- a. Monitor compliance with the 1940 Act requirements, including:
 - (i) Asset diversification tests.
 - (ii) Total return and SEC yield calculations.
 - (iii) Maintenance of books and records under Rule 31a-3.
 - b. Monitor Fund's compliance with the policies and investment limitations as set forth in its prospectus (the "Prospectus") and statement of additional information (the "SAI").
 - c. Perform its duties hereunder in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and provide any sub-certifications reasonably requested by the Company in connection with any certification required of the Company pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "SOX Act") or any rules or regulations promulgated by the SEC thereunder, provided the same shall not be deemed to change USBFS's standard of care as set forth herein.
 - d. Monitor applicable regulatory and operational service issues, and update Board of Directors periodically.
- (2) Blue Sky Compliance:

- a. Prepare and file with the appropriate state securities authorities any and all required compliance filings relating to the qualification of the securities of the Fund so as to enable the Fund to make a continuous offering of its shares in all states.
- b. Monitor status and maintain registrations in each state.
- c. Provide updates regarding material developments in state securities regulation.

(3) SEC Registration and Reporting:

- a. Assist Fund counsel in annual update of the Prospectus and SAI and in preparation of proxy statements as needed.
- b. Prepare and file annual and semiannual shareholder reports, Form N-SAR, Form N-CSR, and Form N-Q filings and Rule 24f-2 notices. As requested by the Company, prepare and file Form N-PX filings.
- c. Coordinate the printing, filing and mailing of Prospectuses and shareholder reports, and amendments and supplements thereto.
- d. File fidelity bond under Rule 17g-1.
- e. Monitor sales of Fund shares and ensure that such shares are properly registered or qualified, as applicable, with the SEC and the appropriate state authorities.

(4) IRS Compliance:

- a. Monitor the Fund's status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), including review of the following:
 - (i) Asset diversification requirements.
 - (ii) Qualifying income requirements.
 - (iii) Distribution requirements.

- b. Calculate required distributions (including excise tax distributions).
- c. Provide documentation of applicable annual updates of tax technical information impacting required FIN 48 Financial Statement footnote disclosure in Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, and discuss any applicable changes/updates to FIN 48 reporting requirements when requested.
- d. Review all applicable documentation to ensure that all compliance requirements are met with respect to FIN 48 reporting disclosures made on behalf of the Fund.

C. Financial Reporting:

- (1) Provide financial data required by the Prospectus and SAI.
- (2) Prepare financial reports for officers, shareholders, tax authorities, performance reporting companies, the Board of Directors, the SEC, and independent accountants.
- (3) Supervise the Fund's custodian and fund accountants in the maintenance of the Fund's general ledger and in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements, including oversight of expense accruals and payments, the determination of net asset value and the declaration and payment of dividends and other distributions to shareholders.
- (4) Compute the yield, total return, expense ratio and portfolio turnover rate of each class of the Fund.
- (5) Monitor the expense accruals and notify the Company's management of any proposed adjustments.
- (6) Prepare annual financial statements, which include, without limitation, the following items:
 - a. Schedule of Investments.
 - b. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
 - c. Statement of Operations.
 - d. Statement of Changes in Net Assets.
 - e. Cash Statement.
 - f. Schedule of Capital Gains and Losses.

(7) Prepare quarterly broker security transaction summaries.

D. Tax Reporting may include, but not limited to the following:

- (1) Prepare and file on a timely basis appropriate federal and state tax returns including, without limitation, Forms 1120-RIC and 8613.
- (2) Review wash sale adjustments and other applicable book/tax adjustment including PFICs, potential tax adjustments due to modification of terms of debt instruments, and any adjustments relating to derivative securities.
- (3) Prepare state income breakdowns where relevant.
- (4) Estimate tax character of REIT distributions.
- (5) Review on timely basis Forms 1099-MISC for payments to independent Directors and other service providers.
- (6) Review shareholder tax reporting information relating to 1099-Div Statements.
- (7) Review necessary tax disclosures and information included in shareholder financial reports.

E. Tax Consulting may include, but not limited to the following:

- (1) Discuss any tax issues or questions relating to the IRS Compliance and Tax Reporting matters listed in B.(4) and D. above.

See October 1, 2009 Fund Administration Servicing Agreement, at paragraph 2.

64. Similarly, as the Fund's Transfer Agent and pursuant to a December 17, 2003 Fund Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement between USBFS and the Fund, USBFS was required to provide services as follows:

2. Services and Duties of USBFS

USBFS shall perform all of the customary services of a transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds, and as relevant, agent in connection with accumulation, open account or similar

plans (including without limitation any periodic investment plan or periodic withdrawal program), including but not limited to:

- A. Receive and process all orders for the purchase, exchange, and/or redemption of shares in accordance with Rule 22c-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“the 1940 Act”).
- B. Process purchase orders with prompt delivery, where appropriate, of payment and supporting documentation to the Company’s custodian, and issue the appropriate number of uncertificated shares with such uncertificated shares being held in the appropriate shareholder account.
- C. Arrange for issuance of shares obtained through transfers of funds from Fund shareholders’ accounts at financial institutions and arrange for the exchange of shares for shares of other eligible investment companies, when permitted by the Fund’s current prospectus (“Prospectus”).
- D. Process redemption requests received in good order and, where relevant, deliver appropriate documentation to the Company’s custodian.
- E. Pay monies upon receipt from the Company's custodian, where relevant, in accordance with the instructions of redeeming shareholders.
- F. Process transfers of shares in accordance with the shareholder's instructions.
- G. Process exchanges between Funds and/or classes of shares of Funds both within the same family of funds and with a First American Money Market Fund, if applicable.
- H. Prepare and transmit payments for dividends and distributions declared by the Company with respect to the Fund, after deducting any amount required to be withheld by any applicable laws, rules and regulations and in accordance with shareholder instructions.
- I. Make changes to shareholder records, including, but not limited to, address changes in plans (e.g., systematic withdrawal, automatic investment, dividend reinvestment).
- J. Record the issuance of shares of the Fund and maintain, pursuant to Rule 17Ad-10(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), a record of the

total number of shares of the Fund which are authorized, issued and outstanding.

- K. Prepare shareholder meeting lists and, if applicable, mail, receive and tabulate proxies.
- L. Mail shareholder reports and Prospectuses to current shareholders.
- M. Prepare and file U.S. Treasury Department Forms 1099 and other appropriate information returns required with respect to dividends and distributions for all shareholders.
- N. Provide shareholder account information upon request and prepare and mail confirmations and statements of account to shareholders for all purchases, redemptions and other confirmable transactions as agreed upon with the Company.
- O. Mail requests for shareholders' certifications under penalties of perjury and pay on a timely basis to the appropriate federal authorities any taxes to be withheld on dividends and distributions paid by the Company, all as required by applicable federal tax laws and regulations.
- P. Provide a Blue Sky system that will enable the Company to monitor the total number of shares of the Fund sold in each state. In addition, the Company or its agent, including USBFS, shall identify to USBFS in writing those transactions and assets to be treated as exempt from the Blue Sky reporting for each state. The responsibility of USBFS for the Company's Blue Sky state registration status is solely limited to the initial compliance by the Company and the reporting of such transactions to the Company or its agent.
- Q. Answer correspondence from shareholders, securities brokers and others relating to USBFS's duties hereunder and such other correspondence as may from time to time be mutually agreed upon between USBFS and the Company.
- R. Reimburse the Fund each month for all material losses resulting from "as of" processing errors for which USBFS is responsible in accordance with the "as of" processing guidelines set forth on Exhibit C hereto.

See December 17, 2003 Fund Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement, at paragraph 2.

65. Likewise and lastly, as the Fund's Accountant, and pursuant to an October 1, 2009 Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement between USBFS and the Fund, USBFS was required to "provide the following accounting services to the Fund:"

2. Services and Duties of USBFS

USBFS shall provide the following accounting services to the Fund:

A. Portfolio Accounting Services:

- (1) Maintain portfolio records on a trade date+1 basis using security trade information communicated from the Fund's investment adviser.
- (2) For each valuation date, obtain prices from a pricing source approved by the board of directors of the Company (the "Board of Directors") and apply those prices to the portfolio positions. For those securities where market quotations are not readily available, the Board of Directors shall approve, in good faith, procedures for determining the fair value for such securities.
- (3) Identify interest and dividend accrual balances as of each valuation date and calculate gross earnings on investments for each accounting period.
- (4) Determine gain/loss on security sales and identify them as short-term or long-term; account for periodic distributions of gains or losses to shareholders and maintain undistributed gain or loss balances as of each valuation date.
- (5) On a daily basis, reconcile cash of the Fund with the Fund's custodian.
- (6) Transmit a copy of the portfolio valuation to the Fund's investment adviser daily.
- (7) Review the impact of current day's activity on a per share basis, and review changes in market value.

B. Expense Accrual and Payment Services:

- (1) For each valuation date, calculate the expense accrual amounts as directed by the Company as to methodology, rate or dollar amount.
- (2) Process and record payments for Fund expenses upon receipt of written authorization from the Company.
- (3) Account for Fund expenditures and maintain expense accrual balances at the level of accounting detail, as agreed upon by USBFS and the Company.
- (4) Provide expense accrual and payment reporting.

C. Fund Valuation and Financial Reporting Services:

- (1) Account for Fund share purchases, sales, exchanges, transfers, dividend reinvestments, and other Fund share activity as reported by the Fund's transfer agent on a timely basis.
- (2) Apply equalization accounting as directed by the Company.
- (3) Determine net investment income (earnings) for the Fund as of each valuation date. Account for periodic distributions of earnings to shareholders and maintain undistributed net investment income balances as of each valuation date.
- (4) Maintain a general ledger and other accounts, books, and financial records for the Fund in the form as agreed upon.
- (5) Determine the net asset value of the Fund according to the accounting policies and procedures set forth in the Fund's current prospectus.
- (6) Calculate per share net asset value, per share net earnings, and other per share amounts reflective of Fund operations at such time as required by the nature and characteristics of the Fund.

- (7) Communicate to the Company, at an agreed upon time, the per share net asset value for each valuation date.
- (8) Prepare monthly reports that document the adequacy of accounting detail to support month-end ledger balances.
- (9) Prepare monthly security transactions listings.

D. Tax Accounting Services:

- (1) Maintain accounting records for the investment portfolio of the Fund to support the tax reporting required for “regulated investment companies” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).
- (2) Maintain tax lot detail for the Fund’s investment portfolio.
- (3) Calculate taxable gain/loss on security sales using the tax lot relief method designated by the Company.
- (4) Provide the necessary financial information to calculate the taxable components of income and capital gains distributions to support tax reporting to the shareholders.

E. Compliance Control Services:

- (1) Support reporting to regulatory bodies and support financial statement preparation by making the Fund's accounting records available to the Company, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and the independent accountants.
- (2) Maintain accounting records according to the 1940 Act and regulations provided thereunder.
- (3) Perform its duties hereunder in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and provide any sub-certifications reasonably requested by the Company in connection with any certification required of the Company pursuant to the Sarbanes-

Oxley Act of 2002 (the “SOX Act”) or any rules or regulations promulgated by the SEC thereunder, provided the same shall not be deemed to change USBFS’s standard of care as set forth herein.

- (4) Cooperate with the Company’s independent accountants and take all reasonable action in the performance of its obligations under this Agreement to ensure that the necessary information is made available to such accountants for the expression of their opinion on the Fund’s financial statements without any qualification as to the scope of their examination.

See October 1, 2009 Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement, at paragraph 2.

66. In sum, the Fund’s above-detailed agreements with USBFS indicate that USBFS provides the Fund with effectively all “back office” functions (including accounting and book-keeping), administrative functions, shareholder-facing functions and regulatory/compliance-related functions. Moreover, the same agreements also indicate that USBFS (rather than FMI) was responsible, in substantial part, for preparing the Fund’s SEC filings.

67. The above-detailed agreements, as well as Table 2 above, concretize and illuminate the highly *limited and particular nature* of the investment advisory services that FMI provided to the Fund pursuant to IAA. Among other things, they indicate that the IAA did not confer on FMI any substantial duties that were not explicitly stated therein (as most such imaginable such duties were in fact supplied by USBFS or expensed separately to the Fund), with the sole above-discussed exception concerning FMI’s period reporting on Fund performance to Fund shareholders and the Fund’s Board. Specifically, they make clear that services FMI provided were limited to (1) Portfolio Selection Services, and (2) Other Services, consisting mostly of periodic reporting to shareholders and the Board concerning FMI’s Portfolio Selection Services.

VI. FMI EXTRACTED EXCESSIVE FEES FROM THE FUND

68. Since the ICA was amended through Section 36(b), judicial standards have evolved to determine whether or not investment advisory fees were excessive and/or breached

fiduciary duties. These standards, known as the “*Gartenberg* factors,” are addressed *seriatim* in Sections VI.B-G below.

A. FMI’s Unique Dependence on the Fund for Advisory Assets, Fees and Profits

69. FMI serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

70. FMI also provides investment advisory services to two further captive funds (collectively, with the Fund, the “FMI Fund Complex”). Table 3 below lists all funds in the FMI Fund Complex.

Table 3
The FMI Fund Complex

Fund / Series	Trust / Sponsor	\$ AUM*	Strategy	Start
FMI Large Cap Fund	FMI Funds, Inc.	9,625	Equity; Domestic; Large Cap Value	2001
FMI Common Stock Fund	FMI Funds, Inc.	1,440	Equity; Domestic; Small/Mid Cap Value	1981
FMI International Fund	FMI Funds, Inc.	779	Equity; Foreign; Large Cap Value	2010
TOTAL FMI FUND COMPLEX		11,844		

* (\$ millions; as of Dec. 31, 2014)

71. FMI also provides investment advisory services to arm’s-length clients, including registered investment companies such as mutual funds, unregistered investment companies, and private accounts.

72. As detailed herein, the investment advisory services that FMI provides to its captive funds, including the Fund, and to its arm’s-length clients, are substantially similar – and, to a large extent, substantially identical. *See* Section VI.B.1, *infra*. The fees FMI charges to its captive funds, however, are materially higher than those charged to arm’s-length clients receiving substantially identical services (*id.*) – and the disparity is *highest* in the case of the Fund (*see* Section VI.B.1, *infra*).

73. As of December 31, 2014, FMI managed \$21.96 billion of assets on a discretionary basis for approximately 1,210 clients. Three clients, FMI’s captive funds, alone

accounted for \$11.84 billion of such assets, representing 53.9% of FMI's total assets under management ("AUM"). The remaining \$10.12 billion of FMI AUM were split among the remaining 1,207 arm's-length clients.

74. The Fund is and has long been the single largest investment vehicle managed by FMI, and, given its size and high fees, the single largest source of Defendant's investment advisory income. At year-end 2014, the Fund's \$9.62 billion of net assets accounted, by themselves, for 81.3% of all AUM in the FMI Fund Complex, and 43.8% of *all* FMI AUM. Although FMI is a private company and does not publish its financial results or financial statements, all available evidence, as detailed in Section VI.E, indicates: (1) that the Fund's share of FMI's revenues (*i.e.*, advisory fee income) is even greater than its share of FMI's AUM (indicating that Fund fees are higher than those charged on other FMI AUM); and (2) that the Fund's share of FMI's profits (*i.e.*, advisory fee income minus costs incurred to provide advisory services) is yet higher still.

75. Consequently:

- a. while FMI's AUM are almost evenly split between captive funds and arm's length clients (accounting, respectively, for 53.9% and 46.1% of FMI AUM), FMI's advisory fee income – given the higher fees charged to captive funds than to arm's-length clients – is principally derived from its captive funds.
- b. as the Fund is by far the largest in the FMI Fund Complex and accounts by itself for 81.3% of all captive fund AUM, the higher investment advisory fees that FMI can extract from captive funds are in substantial part those extracted from the Fund in particular.

76. FMI's dependence on the Fund as the single largest source and driver of investment advisory fees and profits – together with the fact that any reductions to the rates charged to the Fund would have an outsize effect on FMI's fee income and profits – has made FMI particularly focused on maintaining Fund advisory fees at excessive levels.

B. Comparative Fee Structures

77. Comparison of the advisory fees paid to FMI by the Fund with (1) the advisory fees paid by certain/particular of FMI's arm's-length institutional clients, and (2) the advisory fees paid by similar mutual funds, are *apt*, in light of the similar and/or substantially identical services FMI provided to such arm's-length institutional clients (*see* Section VI.B.1, *infra*) or of the comparable services provided to such other, similar mutual funds (*see* Section VI.B.2, *infra*).

78. Such *apt* comparisons uniformly indicate that the Fund, notwithstanding its receipt of similar or substantially identical investment advisory services, paid substantially higher fees. Put conversely, the higher fees paid by the Fund to FMI do not appear to arise from, and cannot be explained by, any greater or further services that FMI provided to the Fund.

1. The Fees FMI Charges to Arm's-Length Institutional Clients for Similar and/or Substantially Identical Investment Advisory Services

79. According to its most recent Form ADV, FMI, as of December 31, 2014, provided investment advisory services for over 1,200 clients/accounts. Most of these are "managed accounts" for individual investor clients, who are provided with FMI-designed portfolios through managed account programs operated by multiple broker-dealers. Notwithstanding the large *number* of these managed accounts, their *size* is quite small. The lion's share of FMI AUM derive from two other sources: (1) the three captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex, which account for 53.9% of all FMI AUM; and (2) arm's-length *institutional* clients.

80. FMI's arm's-length institutional clients include, per FMI, "registered investment companies, private investment funds, financial institutions, charitable institutions, endowment funds and foundations, municipalities, corporations, corporate pension and profit-sharing plans, and Taft-Hartley plans." *See* Form ADV, at 6.

81. Although the identities of most such clients are matters within the peculiar knowledge and exclusive control of FMI, and are not publicly available, Plaintiff's counsel's investigation has identified multiple current and former FMI institutional clients, as well as the

investment advisory fees these (and other) FMI institutional clients paid to FMI for investment advisory services. As set forth below, such publicly-available information shows:

- a. FMI extracted higher investment advisory fees from the Fund than from arm’s-length institutional clients; even where
- b. The investment advisory services FMI provided to such arm’s-length clients were substantively similar – *and in some cases effectively identical* – to those FMI provided to the Fund.

82. Based upon the foregoing and upon information and belief, discovery concerning FMI’s other arm’s-length institutional clients, the investment advisory services they received and the advisory fees they were charged will produce further evidence demonstrating the same.

a) The Standard Fees FMI Charged to Arm’s-Length Institutional Clients Provided with Identical Investment Advisory Services

83. FMI, in its Form ADV, explains that it offers to its clients, *including its captive funds*, only “four equity investment strategies” – and emphasizes that “[w]e limit our investment management services to these four equity strategies” *See* Form ADV at 4. Table 4 below lists these four investment strategies, together with FMI’s summary descriptions of them:

Table 4
FMI's Four Investment Strategies

Strategy	Description
Large Cap Equity	Invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization) value stocks
Small Cap Equity	Invests mainly in small to medium capitalization (namely, companies with less than \$7 billion market capitalization) value stocks
All Cap Equity	Invests mainly in small to large capitalization value stocks

International Equity

Invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization) foreign companies

See Form ADV at 4, 6-7.

84. As FMI offers its four investment strategies to its captive funds and to its arm’s-length clients, these four strategies correspond directly to those employed by FMI in managing its three captive funds. Table 5 below, comparing (1) the investment strategies described in FMI’s Form ADV, and (2) the captive funds’ “principal investment strategies” described in the captive funds’ Prospectus, makes these correspondences clear:

Table 5
FMI's Four Investment Strategies and Three Captive Funds

Strategy	Description	Captive Fund	Stated Principal Investment Strategy
Large Cap Equity	Invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization) value stocks	FMI Large Cap Fund	The Fund invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization at the time of initial purchase) value stocks (Prospectus, at 3)
Small Cap Equity	Invests mainly in small to medium capitalization (namely, companies with less than \$7 billion market capitalization) value stocks	FMI Common Stock Fund	The Fund invests mainly in small-to medium-capitalization companies (namely, companies with less than \$ 7 billion market capitalization at the time of initial purchase)... that are selling at value prices... (Prospectus, at 7-8)
All Cap Equity	Invests mainly in small to large capitalization value stocks	combines above funds	combination of above two funds

International Equity	Invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization) foreign companies	FMI International Fund	The Fund invests mainly in a limited number of large capitalization (namely, companies with more than \$5 billion market capitalization at the time of initial purchase) value stocks of foreign companies (also referred to as non-U.S. companies). (Prospectus, at 11)
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85. The above correspondences are not happenstance or coincidence, but rather reflect the fact that the “investment strategies” FMI employs for its arm’s-length clients (for example, an institution procuring FMI’s “Large Cap Equity” investment advisory services) are substantially the same as those FMI employs for its captive funds (for example, the Fund).

86. Indeed, FMI itself states – plainly and repeatedly – that the investment strategies are not merely substantially the same, but *exactly the same*.

a. For example, in its Form ADV, FMI states:

FMI purchases the same securities for all clients utilizing given investment style of FMI, and endeavors to select securities which have sufficient liquidity to fill positions for all clients.

* * *

There is no traditional portfolio manager role at FMI as *all portfolios in the strategy hold the same companies at the same weight*. . . When the Portfolio Management Committee makes a decision to purchase or sell a security it is executed for all client portfolios (with the strategy) in an equitable manner. There is no discretion given to an investment team member on any specific client portfolio . . . (Form ADV at 11, emphasis added)

b. Likewise, on its website, at separate pages describing the Large Cap Equity, Small Cap Equity, and International Equity strategies that FMI offers to “INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS,” FMI notes:

We also manage a mutual fund that mirrors this strategy.⁵

⁵ See <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/institutional-investors/large-cap-equity-composite/>, <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/institutional-investors/small-cap-equity-composite/>, and <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/institutional-investors/international-equity-composite/>.

87. Extensive and particularized facts further (and everywhere) confirm FMI’s above-detailed representations that the investment strategies provided to (1) each of its captive funds and (2) its arm’s-length clients for the corresponding investment strategy, are exactly the same.

88. For example, comparison of the FMI-authored, most recent “Quarterly Snapshot” reports for the Fund and for the Large Cap Equity Strategy (for the quarter ended June 30, 2015),⁶ reveals, *inter alia*:

- a. The **same FMI personnel** were responsible for providing investment advisory services to the Fund and to institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity Strategy:

FMI Large Cap Fund⁷	Large Cap Equity Strategy
Portfolio Management Committee	Portfolio Management Committee
Jonathan T. Bloom	Jonathan T. Bloom
John S. Brandser	John S. Brandser
Patrick J. English	Patrick J. English
Mathew J. Goetzinger	Mathew J. Goetzinger
Robert M. Helf	Robert M. Helf
Karl T. Poehls	Karl T. Poehls
Andy P. Ramer	Andy P. Ramer
Daniel G. Sievers	Daniel G. Sievers
Mathew T. Sullivan	Mathew T. Sullivan

- b. The **same investment strategy** was deployed in selecting investments for the Fund and for institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity Strategy:

FMI Large Cap Fund	Large Cap Equity Strategy
Investment Objective / Strategy	Investment Philosophy / Process

⁶ Available, respectively, at: <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/fmifunds/fmihx/fmihx-snapshot/> and <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/institutional-investors/large-cap-equity-composite/>.

⁷ The Quarterly Snapshot for the Fund did not list the individual members of the Portfolio Management Committee; however, Fund SEC filings, such as the Fund’s Prospectus, do (*see e.g.* Prospectus at 6).

The Fund seeks to buy good businesses at value prices. Some of the characteristics of good businesses may include high recurring revenue and attractive returns on invested capital. A strong orientation to low absolute or relative valuation is key to the execution of the investment strategy. The FMI Large Cap Fund holds approximately 20-30 stocks, with most major industry groups represented...

Purchase durable business franchises that are selling at a discount to their intrinsic value... Some of the characteristics of good businesses include strong recurring revenue and attractive returns on invested capital. We have a strong orientation to low absolute or relative valuation, which are key to execution of our investment strategy... The portfolio generally consists of 20-30 companies and is well-diversified across sectors.

- c. The **same number of positions** – 26 – was held in the portfolios for the Fund and for institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity Strategy:
- d. The **same top ten holdings** featured in both the Fund’s portfolio and the portfolios for institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity Strategy:

FMI Large Cap Fund		Large Cap Equity Strategy	
Top 10 Portfolio Holdings		Top 10 Portfolio Holdings	
Bank of New York Mellon	5.10%	Bank of New York Mellon	5.00%
Accenture	4.90%	Accenture	4.90%
Potash Corp.	4.90%	Potash Corp.	4.90%
Berkshire Hathaway	4.60%	Berkshire Hathaway	4.70%
UnitedHealth Group	4.60%	UnitedHealth Group	4.60%
Comcast Corp.	4.60%	Comcast Corp.	4.60%
Honeywell Int'l	4.60%	Honeywell Int'l	4.50%
PACCAR	3.60%	PACCAR	3.70%
Progressive Corp.	3.60%	Progressive Corp.	3.60%
Danone	3.60%	Danone	3.60%

- e. The **same overall “portfolio characteristics” and “portfolio valuations”** were shared, in identical fashion, by the Fund’s portfolio and the portfolios for institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity Strategy:

FMI Large Cap Fund	Large Cap Equity Strategy
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Portfolio Characteristics		Portfolio Characteristics	
P/E Ratio (trailing 1 year)	18.0x	P/E Ratio (trailing 1 year)	18.0x
FY1 P/E Ratio	17.3x	FY1 P/E Ratio	17.3x
P/S Ratio	1.9x	P/S Ratio	1.9x
P/B Ratio	3.8x	P/B Ratio	3.8x
EV/EBITDA Ratio	7.7x	EV/EBITDA Ratio	7.7x
Number of Holdings	26	Number of Holdings	26

f. As a result of all the foregoing, the Fund's portfolio and the portfolios for institutional clients of FMI's Large Cap Equity Strategy featured **substantially similar investment performance during 1, 3, 5 and 10 year periods:**⁸

FMI Large Cap Fund		Large Cap Equity Strategy	
Performance		Performance (Gross)	
1 year	5.71%	1 year	6.77%
3 year	16.44%	3 year	17.64%
5 year	15.43%	5 year	16.57%
10 year	9.18%	10 year	10.95%

89. Similar comparisons (a) for *prior periods* (e.g., for quarterly periods prior to the quarter ending June 30, 2015), and (b) for FMI's *other corresponding captive funds and investment strategies* (e.g., for the FMI Common Stock Fund and FMI's Small Cap Equity strategy) yield similar results.

90. In sum, the foregoing indicate that the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided to the Fund and to institutional clients of FMI's Large Cap Equity Strategy were not merely similar, but *identical*. The same FMI personnel provided the Fund and to institutional clients of FMI's Large Cap Equity Strategy with identical investments and identical portfolios,

⁸ A primary reason that the investment performance as reported in FMI's Quarterly Snapshots was merely substantially similar, rather than effectively identical, appears to be that FMI reported performance for its Large Cap Equity strategy on a *gross* basis: *i.e.*, without taking into account FMI's fees.

managed by identical personnel using identical investment strategies, and yielding all-but-identical results.

91. Furthermore, in addition to identical Portfolio Selection Services, it appears that FMI also provided the Fund and arm's-length institutional clients of FMI's Large Cap Equity Strategy with substantially similar Other Services.

92. As detailed above, the Other Services that FMI provided to Fund largely boiled down to quarterly reporting to Fund shareholders and the Fund's Board on the Fund's performance (*i.e.*, on FMI's provision of Portfolio Selection Services). *See* Section V.B.2, *supra*.

93. As FMI explained in its Form ADV, FMI provides *similar quarterly reporting to institutional clients of FMI's various investment strategies*:

FMI furnishes quarterly written reports to all clients (monthly, if required) containing a list of holdings with current market value and cost basis, gains and losses, income and investment results.

Form ADV, at 11.

94. Indeed, given as demonstrated above that captive funds (such as the Fund) and institutional clients of FMI's investment strategies (such as the Large Cap Equity strategy) received identical Portfolio Selection Services (*i.e.*, all-but identical investments that performed all-but identically), it can be surmised that the quarterly reporting provided to captive funds and arm's-length institutional clients was likewise substantially identical.

95. And in fact, the quarterly reporting provided to captive funds and arm's-length institutional clients *was substantially identical*.

a. In particular, FMI's quarterly reporting to Fund shareholders was accomplished primarily in the form of a letter to shareholders, discussing recent economic and market developments, the Fund's recent performance, and analysis and examples of FMI's provision of Portfolio Selection Services (the "Shareholder Letters"), which led off the Fund's annual and semi-annual

reports filed with the SEC, as well as the Fund’s quarterly reports maintained on FMI’s website.

- b. To institutional clients of FMI’s investment strategies (such as the Large Cap Equity strategy), FMI provided *word-for-word identical quarterly letters*, that FMI termed “Investment Strategy Outlook Letters.”⁹

96. In sum, there is extensive indication that the investment advisory services that FMI provided to the Fund – and for avoidance of doubt, *all* such services, including both Portfolio Selection Services and Other Services – were in all meaningful respects identical to the investment advisory services provided to arm’s-length institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity strategy.

97. However, the Fund paid substantially more to receive such services than did FMI’s arm’s-length institutional clients.

98. FMI offers its four investment strategies to arm’s-length institutional clients in the form of “separately managed accounts.” *See* Form ADV at 5-6. For arm’s-length institutional clients who receive FMI’s Large Cap Equity strategy, FMI employs the following “standard fee schedule:”

FMI “Standard Fee Schedule” Separate Accounts, Large Cap Equity Investment Strategy	
AUM	Fees
First \$25 million	0.65%
\$25-\$50 million	0.55%
\$50-\$100 million	0.45%
Above \$100 million	0.40%

See Form ADV at 5.

⁹ More than a decade of such quarterly letters to recipients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity strategy is available at: <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/institutional-investors/iso-letters/large-cap-equity-iso-letters/>.

99. Were FMI to provide its advisory services to the Fund at the same “standard” rate charged to arm’s-length institutional clients, the Fund would pay significantly smaller sums to FMI than it currently does under its captive fund fee schedule. For example, using the Fund’s \$9.217 billion AUM as of December 31, 2014 for illustrative purposes: (1) the Fund, under FMI’s “standard” separate account schedule for arm’s-length institutional clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity advisory services, would pay \$36.995 million in annual investment advisory fees, amounting to a blended rate of 0.40%, for FMI’s services; while (2) the Fund, under its captive fund fee schedule, would pay a further \$29.2 million *more* in fees, or \$66.172 million, at a 0.75% rate, for FMI’s services.

100. The Fund therefore pays investment advisory fees that are 78.87% greater than those charged as “standard” matter to arm’s-length institutional clients, notwithstanding that the investment advisory services provided to the Fund are identical those provided to the arm’s-length institutional clients.

101. The Fund’s overpayment may be even more extreme than indicated by FMI’s “standard” fee schedule for institutional accounts. As FMI acknowledges in its Form ADV, certain of its institutional clients may not actually be paying the “standard” fees displayed in the Form ADV, but rather fees *lower* than those adverted as “standard.” *See* Form ADV at 5 and 6. Indeed, examination of FMI’s services and fees with respect to specific such clients, as detailed immediately below, so confirms. *See e.g.* Table 9 and ¶¶ 118-21, *infra* (arm’s-length institutional client paying advisory fees to FMI lower than FMI’s stated “standard” fees).

b) The Fees FMI Charged to Provide Non-Captive, Arm’s-Length Registered Investment Companies with Substantially Identical Investment Advisory Services

102. FMI has disclosed that, in addition to providing investment advisory services to its 3 captive funds, FMI also provides investment advisory services to 3 *non-captive* (*i.e.*, arm’s-length) registered investment companies, in which, as of September 30, 2014, FMI managed \$787 million. *See* SAI at 35-36.

103. Plaintiff’s counsel’s investigation has determined the identity of each of these three arm’s-length, registered investment company clients of FMI, as well as: (1) the contracts pursuant to which FMI provides those clients with investment advisory services; (2) the investment advisory services provided; and (3) the fees charged.

104. Summarized in Table 6 below and further detailed in the following paragraphs, comparisons involving these *particular* arm’s-length FMI clients:

- a. confirm the prior comparison (to the “standard” fees FMI charges to arm’s-length institutional clients for receipt of FMI’s Large Cap Equity investment strategy), by serving, in two of the three cases, as particular and concrete examples of such clients receiving such services; and
- b. indicate, again, that while FMI provided the Fund and particular arm’s-length institutional clients with substantially identical investment advisory services, the investment advisory fees paid by the Fund for such services were substantially higher than the fees paid by FMI’s arm’s-length institutional clients.

Table 6

FMI's Provision of Investment Advisory Services to Non-Captive Registered Investment Companies

Registered Investment Company	Northwestern Mutual Fund Series, Inc.	The Vantagepoint Funds	Litman Gregory Funds Trust
Fund / Portfolio	Large Cap Blend Portfolio	Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund	Litman Gregory Masters Equity Fund
Investment Adviser	Mason Street Advisors, LLC	VantagePoint Investment Advisers, LLC	Litman Gregory Fund Advisors, LLC
Fund / Portfolio Net Assets (as of 12/31/2014)	\$167 million	\$1.72 billion	\$420 million

Number of Subadvisors	1	3	7
Allocation to FMI (%)	100%	33.33%	15%
Allocation to FMI (\$)	\$167 million	\$566 million	\$63 million
FMI Strategy Provided	Large Cap Equity	Large Cap Equity	All Cap Equity
FMI Fees	\$0 - 25 million AUM - 0.65% \$25-50 million AUM - 0.55% \$50-100 million AUM - 0.45% AUM > \$100 million - 0.40%	AUM < \$100 million - 0.32% AUM > \$100 million - 0.28%	not disclosed

FMI Subadvisory Agreements

Date	August 9, 2012	January 16, 2009	May 17, 2013
Portfolio Selection Services	"the Sub-Adviser shall supervise, manage and direct the investment of the Portfolio's assets. . . The Sub-Adviser will conduct a continual program of evaluation, investment, sale and reinvestment of the assets in the Portfolio by determining the securities and other investments that shall be purchased, entered into, sold, closed or exchanged, when these transactions should be executed, and what portion of the Portfolio should be held in the various securities and other investments in which it may invest, and what portion of the Portfolio should be held uninvested in cash."	"[The Investment Adviser] hereby grants Subadviser complete, unlimited and unrestricted discretion and authority to supervise and direct the investment of the Account and to select portfolio securities with respect to the Account including the power to acquire (by purchase, exchange, subscription or otherwise), to hold and to dispose (by sale, exchange or otherwise)."	"the Sub-Advisor shall: (i) furnish the Fund with advice and recommendations with respect to the investment of the Sub-Advisor's Allocated Portion of the Fund's assets; (ii) effect the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for the Sub-Advisor's Allocated Portion; (iii) determine that portion of the Sub-Advisor's Allocated Portion that will remain uninvested, if any; (iv) manage and oversee the investments of the Sub-Advisor's Allocated Portion . . ."
Other Services	Books/Records; Reporting; Compliance	Books/Records; Reporting; Compliance	Books/Records; Reporting; Compliance

105. The three non-captive registered investment companies to whom FMI provided investment advisory services on an arm's-length basis were: (1) Northwestern Mutual Fund Series, Inc. ("Northwestern"); (2) The Vantagepoint Funds ("Vantagepoint"); and (3) Litman

Gregory Funds Trust (“Litman Gregory”). Each of these companies (a) offered multiple, discrete funds or portfolios featuring different investment objectives or strategies, but (b) featured a single “investment adviser” for all such funds/portfolios: for Northwestern, Mason Street Advisors LLC (“MSA”); for Vantagepoint, Vantagepoint Investment Advisers, LLC (“VIA”); and for Litman Gregory, Litman Gregory Fund Advisors, LLC (“LGFA”). In each case, these investment advisers retained different “sub-advisors,” including FMI, to provide specified investment advisory services (as detailed below) to the different funds or portfolios. Relevant here are those funds/portfolios (a) offered by Northwestern, Vantagepoint and Litman Gregory, where (b) the respective investment advisers (MSA, VIA and LGFA) retained FMI as a subadvisor to provide specified investment advisory services: namely (c) Northwestern’s Large Cap Blend Portfolio, Vantagepoint’s Growth & Income Fund, and Litman Gregory’s Masters Equity Fund. Because, as detailed below, the first two of these funds (the Northwestern Large Cap Blend Portfolio and Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund) received from FMI the same investment strategy as FMI supplied to the Fund (Large Cap Equity), the focus hereinafter is on them specifically.

106. That FMI provided investment advisory services to the Northwestern Large Cap Blend Portfolio and the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund *as a subadvisor*, rather than as an investment adviser, is, as detailed below, merely a difference in nomenclature. In substance, as detailed below, the services that FMI provided as subadvisor to the Northwestern Large Cap Blend Portfolio and the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund (hereinafter, the “Subadvised Funds”) were substantially identical to those it provided as investment adviser to the Fund. (Indeed, as also detailed below, the subadvisory contracts that FMI signed with respect to the Subadvised Funds required *more* services of FMI – particularly, more Other Services – than did the IAA).

107. First, as both Northwestern’s and Vantagepoint’s SEC filings make clear, the primary role of their respective investment advisers, MSA and VIA, was to retain subadvisors to provide Portfolio Selection Services to various funds/portfolios, to monitor the performance of

such subadvisors, and to periodically report to their boards of directors on such performance. As a result, in such advisor/subadvisor structures, the subadvisor functioned (as further detailed and confirmed below) like a normal investment advisor, and the advisor occupied a role much like that normally occupied by a fund's board of directors (*i.e.*, retaining and overseeing the fund's various service providers).

a. **Northwestern.**

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISERS

The Investment Adviser

The investment adviser for each Portfolio is Mason Street Advisors, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Northwestern Mutual . . .

As investment adviser, Mason Street Advisors manages the operations of the Fund and provides investment advice and recommendations regarding the purchase and sale of securities for those Portfolios that do not employ a sub-adviser. *For those Portfolios that employ a sub-adviser, Mason Street Advisors oversees and evaluates the activities of the sub-advisers, including investment performance, investment operations and processes.* Pursuant to its advisory agreement with the Fund, Mason Street Advisors also provides or procures the management of the Fund's administrative affairs, including mutual fund accounting services, legal services, investment operations services and corporate and regulatory reporting, *oversees the Fund's service providers* and provides overall risk management for the Fund, including investment, operational and financial risk.

The Sub-Advisers

Each of the following sub-advisers has been retained by Mason Street Advisors and the Fund pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement to provide investment advice and, in general, to conduct the management investment program of one or more Portfolios, subject to the general control of the Board of Directors of the Fund and Mason Street Advisors . . .

See Northwestern Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information on Form 485BPOS, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2015 (hereinafter, respectively "Northwestern Prospectus" and "Northwestern SAI"), at 107 (emphasis added).

b. Vantagepoint.

As investment adviser to the Funds, VIA supervises and directs each Fund's investments and continually monitors the performance of the subadvisers. *The subadvisers are retained with the assistance of VIA, and day-to-day discretionary responsibility for security and brokerage selection as well as portfolio management rests with the subadvisers.*

Investment Subadvisers. . . . [T]he assets of each Fund are managed by one or more subadvisers. Subadvisers are retained to manage all or a particular portion of a Fund's assets under the terms of written investment subadvisory contracts with VIA and the Trust on the behalf of the applicable Fund. Under these contracts, each subadviser agrees to exercise investment management discretion over the assets of the Fund allocated to it in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment policies . . .

VIA provides investment advisory services to each of the Funds [] pursuant to Master Investment Advisory Agreements (each an "Advisory Agreement"). The advisory services include Fund design, establishment of Fund investment objectives and strategies, selection and management of subadvisers (as applicable), and performance monitoring. VIA furnishes periodic reports to the Trust's Board regarding the investment strategy and performance of each Fund . . .

VIA supervises and directs each Fund's investments and continually monitors the performance of the subadvisers. Currently, all Funds [] have one or more subadvisers. Pursuant to Board approval, the subadvisers are retained with the assistance of VIA, and day-to-day discretionary security and brokerage selection and portfolio management rests with the subadvisers. . .

From time to time VIA may recommend to the Board that a subadviser be terminated and replaced with another subadviser or an additional subadviser be hired.

SUBADVISERS

The day-to-day investment management of certain Funds' assets rests with one or more subadvisers retained with the assistance of VIA. The responsibility for overseeing subadvisers rests with VIA.

See, respectively Vantagepoint Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information on Form 485APOS, filed with the SEC on June 26, 2015 (hereinafter, respectively "Vantagepoint Prospectus" and "Vantagepoint SAI"), at: 157, 3-4, 67 and 73 (emphasis added).

108. Second, the subadvisory contracts further confirm what is in any event clear in the above-detailed excerpts from Northwestern's and Vantagepoint's SEC filings: namely (1) that FMI, as a subadvisor, was retained to provide Portfolio Selection Services, and (2) that the scope of such services (as well as the language describing them) was identical to the scope (and language) of the Portfolio Selection Services required of FMI under the IAA and as the Fund's investment adviser.

a. Northwestern Subadvisory Contract – Portfolio Selection Services.

WHEREAS, the Adviser desires to retain the Sub-Adviser to provide investment advisory services to the Portfolio, and the Sub-Adviser is willing to render such investment advisory services.

NOW, THEREFORE, intending to be legally bound, the parties hereto agree as follows:

2. Services. Subject to supervision and oversight by the Adviser and the Board, the Sub-Adviser shall supervise, manage and direct the investment of the Portfolio's assets . . . The Sub-Adviser will conduct a continual program of evaluation, investment, sale and reinvestment of the assets in the Portfolio by determining the securities and other investments that shall be purchased, entered into, sold, closed or exchanged, when these transactions should be executed, and what portion of the Portfolio should be held in the various securities and other investments in which it may invest, and what portion of the Portfolio should be held uninvested in cash. The Adviser hereby delegates to the Sub-Adviser the authority to invest and reinvest assets in the Portfolio (including the authority to place purchase and sale orders on behalf of the Portfolio) at such times and in such manner as the Sub-Adviser deems advisable . . .

3. Duties of Adviser.

(a) The Adviser shall [] oversee and review the Sub-Adviser's performance of its duties under this Agreement. . .

See August 9, 2012 Investment Subadvisory Agreement between MSA and FMI (hereinafter, "Northwestern Subadvisory Contract"), at preamble and paragraphs 2-3.

b. **Vantagepoint Subadvisory Contract – Portfolio Selection Services.**

WHEREAS, [VIA] is party to a Master Investment Advisory Agreement with The Vantagepoint Funds for management of the investment operations of The Vantagepoint Funds including the establishment and operation of investment portfolios for The Vantagepoint Funds and entering into contracts with subadvisers to assist in managing the investment of The Vantagepoint Funds' property;

WHEREAS, [VIA] and Subadviser wish to enter into a subadvisory agreement pursuant to which Subadviser will provide such assistance to [VIA].

AGREEMENTS:

In consideration for the performance by Subadviser as Investment Subadviser of certain assets held by The Vantagepoint Funds, [VIA] authorizes Subadviser to manage certain of the securities and other assets of The Vantagepoint Funds as follows:

1. ACCOUNT

The account with respect to which Subadviser shall perform its services shall consist of those assets of the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund (the "Fund") which [VIA] determines to assign to an account with Subadviser . . .

2. APPOINTMENT STATUS, POWERS OF [VIA] AND SUBADVISER

(a) Purchase and Sale. [VIA] hereby appoints Subadviser to manage the Account . . . [VIA] hereby grants Subadviser complete, unlimited and unrestricted discretion and authority to supervise and direct the investment of the Account and to select portfolio securities with respect to the Account including the power to

acquire (by purchase, exchange, subscription or otherwise), to hold and to dispose (by sale, exchange or otherwise). . .

See January 16, 2009 Investment Subadvisory Agreement between VIA and FMI (hereinafter, “Vantagepoint Subadvisory Contract”), at preamble and paragraphs 1-2.

109. Third, importantly, the Northwestern Subadvisory Contract and the Vantagepoint Subadvisory Contract further indicate a matter that is *not* clear in Northwestern’s and Vantagepoint’s SEC filings: namely, that in addition to the above-mentioned and below-detailed Portfolio Selection Services required of FMI, *extensive Other Services were also required of FMI*. Indeed, the Other Services required of FMI by these subadvisory contracts – imposing various obligations with respect to maintaining books and records, performing compliance-related functions, and periodic and/or at-will reporting requirements – were not less, but rather *more*, onerous than those required of FMI under the IAA and as investment adviser to the Fund.

a. Northwestern Subadvisory Contract – Other Services.

In performing its duties hereunder, the Sub-Adviser:

(e) Shall make available to the Board and the Adviser at reasonable times and at its expense its portfolio managers and other appropriate personnel, either in person or, at the mutual convenience of the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser, by telephone, in order to review the investment policies, performance and other investment related information regarding the Portfolio and to consult with the Board and the Adviser regarding the Portfolio’s investment affairs, including economic, statistical and investment matters related to the Sub-Adviser’s duties hereunder, and will provide periodic reports to the Adviser relating to the investment strategies it employs as well as the Sub-Adviser’s duties hereunder. The Sub-Adviser will provide the Board such other periodic and special reports as the Board may reasonably request.

(g) Shall provide the Adviser and/or the Portfolio’s Chief Compliance Officer with such compliance reports as may be requested from time to time. . .

(j) Shall (i) assist in the preparation of disclosures regarding factors that have affected the Portfolio’s performance, including the

relevant market conditions and the investment strategies and techniques used by the Sub-Adviser, for each period as requested by the Adviser; and (ii) review draft reports to shareholders and other documents provided or available to it and provide comments on a timely basis. In addition, the Sub-Adviser and each officer and portfolio manager thereof designated by the Adviser will provide on a timely basis such certifications or sub-certifications as the Adviser may reasonably request in order to support and facilitate certifications required to be provided by the Portfolio's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

(k) Shall be responsible for the preparation and filing of Form 13F on behalf of the Portfolio, unless otherwise directed by the Adviser.

7. Books and Records. The Sub-Adviser shall keep the Portfolio's books and records required to be maintained with respect to the services provided by the Sub-Adviser pursuant to Section 2 of this Agreement and shall timely furnish to the Adviser all information relating to the Sub-Adviser's services under this Agreement needed by the Adviser to keep the other books and records of the Portfolio required by Rule 31a-1 under the 1940 Act

See Northwestern Subadvisory Contract, at paragraphs 2 and 7.

b. Vantagepoint Subadvisory Contract – Other Services.

6. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

(a) Records. Subadviser will maintain proper and complete records relating to the furnishing of services under this Agreement, including records with respect to the acquisition, holding and disposition of securities for [VIA] in accordance with applicable laws and rules and such reasonable instructions as shall be provided to Subadviser by [VIA] from time to time. All records maintained pursuant to this Agreement shall be subject to examination by [VIA] and by persons authorized by it during normal business hours upon reasonable notice. . .

(b) Quarterly Valuation Reports. Subadviser shall use its best efforts to provide to [VIA] within ten (10) business days after the end of each calendar quarter a statement of the fair market value of the Account as of the close of such quarter together with an itemized list of the assets in the Account, as that information is reported on Subadviser's record keeping system.

(c) Reconciliations. On a daily basis, reports of the Account's portfolio holdings will be made available to Subadviser and Subadviser shall report as promptly as possible on the same business day to the Custodian and to [VIA] any discrepancies between the prices assigned to the securities in the Account and the prices that Subadviser believes should be assigned to them. On an ongoing basis, Subadviser shall monitor market developments for significant events occurring after the close of the primary markets for particular securities held by the Account that may materially affect their value, and shall promptly notify [VIA] of any such event that comes to Subadviser's attention. In addition, Subadviser shall respond promptly to any request from [VIA] for information needed to assist The Vantagepoint Funds in the valuation of any Account security, and to provide to [VIA] such information as is in Subadviser's possession. On a monthly basis, Subadviser shall reconcile security and cash positions, and market values to the Custodian's records and report discrepancies to [VIA] within ten (10) business days after the end of the month . . .

(e) Reports. Subadviser shall furnish [VIA] and the Board of Directors of The Vantagepoint Funds such periodic and special reports and non-proprietary or non-confidential information as shall be reasonably necessary to evaluate the terms of any subadvisory agreement between [VIA] and Subadviser with respect to the assets of the Fund including but not limited to: (i) a quarterly report and attestation to the Board of Directors of The Vantagepoint Funds regarding activities and practices relating to transactions entered into in accordance with Rules 10f-3, 17a-7, 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, the purchase or holding of any Rule 144A securities or any other technically restricted and/or potentially illiquid securities in the Account, any soft dollar transactions entered into by the Subadviser, and whether the Subadviser violated the restrictions imposed on it by the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information; (ii) information relating to the use of brokers; and (iii) information relating to regulatory and/or law enforcement inquiries or actions.

(f) Other Reports on Request. Subadviser shall provide to [VIA] promptly upon reasonable request any information available in the records maintained by Subadviser relating to the Account.

10. COMPLIANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Subadviser shall promptly provide The Vantagepoint Funds' Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), upon request, copies of its policies and procedures for compliance by the Subadviser and the Fund with the Federal Securities Laws as defined in Rule 38a-1

under the 1940 Act and promptly provide the CCO with copies of any material changes to those policies and procedures. The Subadviser shall fully cooperate with the CCO as to facilitate the CCO's performance of his/her responsibilities under Rule 38a-1 to review, evaluate and report to The Vantagepoint Funds' Board of Directors on the operation of the Subadviser's compliance policies and procedures and shall promptly report to the CCO any "Material Compliance Matter" as defined by Rule 38a-1(e)(2). At least annually, the Subadviser shall provide a certification to the CCO to the effect that the Subadviser has in place and has implemented policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure compliance by the Fund and the Subadviser with the Federal Securities Laws.

See Vantagepoint Subadvisory Contract, at paragraphs 7 and 10.

110. Fourth, the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided to the Subadvised Funds under its respective subadvisory contracts were not merely similar in broad scope to those provided by FMI under the IAA and as investment adviser to the Fund (per ¶¶ 41-42, *supra*), *but were in fact exactly identical*, as scrutiny of Northwestern's and Vantagepoint's SEC filings confirms.

111. For example, the FMI personnel responsible for providing investment advisory services to the Fund (nine members of the PMC, per ¶¶ 49-50 *supra*) were essentially the same as those providing investment advisory services to Northwestern (8 of the same FMI personnel) and Vantagepoint (4 of the same FMI personnel).

a. **Northwestern.**

Large Cap Blend Portfolio – Summary

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser: Mason Street Advisors, LLC

Sub-Adviser: Fiduciary Management, Inc. (FMI)

Portfolio Managers: FMI's investment decisions are made by a Portfolio Management Committee (PMC). The investment process employed by the PMC is team based, and the PMC as a whole, not any individual member, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio. PMC members include:

Patrick J. English, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, who has been with FMI for 28 years.

John S. Brandser, President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, who has been with FMI for 20 years.

Andy P. Ramer, CFA, Director of Research, who has been with FMI for 12 years.

Jonathan T. Bloom, CFA, Research Analyst, who has been with FMI for 5 years.

Matthew J. Goetzinger, CFA, Research Analyst, who has been with FMI for 10 years.

Robert M. Helf, CFA, Research Analyst, who has been with FMI for 17 years.

Karl T. Poehls, CFA, Research Analyst, who has been with FMI for 7 years.

Daniel G. Sievers, CFA, Research Analyst, who has been with FMI for 6 years.

See Northwestern Prospectus, at 12; Northwestern SAI at 108-09 (same).

- b. **Vantagepoint.** Vantagepoint's SEC filings provide more cursory information concerning the identities of portfolio management personnel, perhaps because three different subadvisors, rather than one, were employed to manage the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund. In any event, Vantagepoint SEC filings listed as many as 4 FMI personnel involved in providing advisory services: Ted Kellner; Patrick English; John Brandser; and Andy Ramer. See e.g. March 2, 2012 Form 485APOS filed by Vantagepoint with the SEC, at 11 and 92. As it appears that Vantagepoint's practice was to list only the most senior personnel at any given subadvisor, the absence of FMI's more junior personnel from the listing does not mean that they were absent from this assignment.

112. More particularly, the investment objectives and principal investment strategies for the Subadvised Funds were, in relevant part,¹⁰ substantially similar not only to each other, but

¹⁰ The comparison is more intricate for the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund because that fund featured, in addition to FMI and its investment strategy, two other investment advisers and their own, different investment strategies. Notwithstanding, as detailed herein, disclosures in Vantagepoint SEC filings clearly indicate that the strategy employed by FMI in managing its portion of the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund was substantially

to those of the Fund and FMI's Large Cap Equity strategy. Indeed, in Northwestern's case, the stated principal investment strategies were effectively *word-for-word identical* to those of the Fund and FMI's Large Cap Equity strategy (each describing design of portfolio of 20-30 primarily U.S. large cap value stocks).

a. **Northwestern.**

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Normally, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes), in equity securities of large capitalization companies listed or traded on U.S. securities exchanges. The Portfolio defines large capitalization companies as those with a market capitalization in excess of \$5 billion, at the time of investment. . . . The Portfolio employs a focused investment strategy, typically investing in a core group of 20-30 large capitalization common stocks and ADRs.

The Portfolio uses fundamental analysis to look for stocks of good businesses that are selling at value prices. The Portfolio believes good businesses have some or all of the following characteristics: a strong, defensible market or products and services niche; a high degree of recurring revenue; modestly priced products or services; attractive return-on-investment and above average growth or improving profitability prospects.

The adviser will generally sell a security held by the Portfolio when it believes the security has achieved its value potential, when such sale is necessary for diversification of the Portfolio, when changing fundamentals signal a deteriorating value potential or when other securities have a better value potential.

See Northwestern Prospectus, at 10.

Portfolio Overview

Mason Street Advisors, LLC ("Mason Street Advisors"), the investment adviser for the Large Cap Blend Portfolio (the "Portfolio"), has engaged Fiduciary Management, Inc. ("FMI") to act as sub-adviser for the Portfolio. Normally, the Portfolio invests in equity securities of large capitalization companies listed or traded on U.S. securities exchanges or U.S. securities associations. In selecting investments, greater consideration is given to potential

identical to the Fund's and to FMI's Large Cap Equity strategy (specifically, describing a strategy that involved investing in U.S. large cap value stocks).

appreciation and future dividends than to current income. The Portfolio uses fundamental analysis to look for stocks of good businesses that are selling at value prices. The Portfolio employs a focused investment strategy, typically investing in a core group of 20-30 large capitalization stocks and ADRs.

See Northwestern Annual Report on Form N-CSR, filed with the SEC on March 9, 2015 (hereinafter, “Northwestern Annual Report”), at 10. See also Northwestern’s webpage for the Large Cap Blend portfolio, which states as the portfolio’s “Objective/Focus:” “Invests primarily in a core group of 20-30 equity securities and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). Seeks stocks of good businesses selling at value prices. The objective is to seek long-term growth of capital and income.”¹¹

b. Vantagepoint.

Investments, Risks, and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, primarily in U.S. common stocks that the Fund’s subadvisers believe offer the potential for capital appreciation or that may provide current income by paying dividends. *Strategies used by the Fund’s subadvisers include: (1) focusing on large-capitalization U.S. companies whose common stocks are believed to offer potential for price appreciation because of undervaluation, earnings growth, or both; and (2) emphasizing U.S. stocks that may pay dividends.*

See Vantagepoint Prospectus, at 14-15 (emphasis added to highlight description of FMI’s strategy).

Investment Objective – To offer long-term capital growth and current income.

Principal Investment Strategies — The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, primarily in U.S. common stocks that the Fund’s subadvisers believe offer the potential for capital appreciation or that may provide current income by paying dividends. Strategies used by the Fund’s subadvisers include: (1) *focusing on large-capitalization U.S. companies whose common stocks are believed to offer potential for price appreciation*

¹¹ Available at: <https://www.northwesternmutual.com/products-and-services/annuities/fund-information/large-cap-blend-fund>.

because of undervaluation, earnings growth, or both; and (2) emphasizing U.S. stocks that may pay dividends.

Subadvisers and Portfolio Managers

The Fund incorporates complementary portfolio management approaches. Information relating to individual subadvisers has been provided by the respective subadviser. Each subadviser’s specific strategy is described below.

Fiduciary Management, Inc. [] *employs a large-cap blend strategy.* FMI generally seeks to employ what it believes to be a business owner’s approach to investing by seeking to evaluate a potential investment as if it were an outright purchase of the company. This includes a detailed analysis of the economics of the business, the return on invested capital, and the qualities of the management team.

See Vantagepoint SAI, at 124-25 (emphasis added to highlight description of *FMI’s* strategy).

113. More particularly still, the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided to the Subadvised Funds were not merely substantially identical to, but were in fact *exactly identical to*, the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided to the Fund. Specifically, scrutiny of the investments held in the Subadvised Funds’ portfolios indicates that FMI provided them with (1) exactly the same investments, (2) in exactly the same relative proportions as FMI provided to the Fund (and, more generally, as FMI provided to all captive and arm’s-length recipients of its Large Cap Equity Strategy – see ¶¶ 86-90, *supra*).

114. For example, as detailed in Table 7 below, the Fund and the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio each held identically-constructed portfolios, featuring exactly (and only) the same 25 stocks in the same relative proportions:

Table 7

FMI Provided Subadvised Funds with Exactly the Same Investments Provided to the Fund - I

FMI Large Cap Fund	Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio
Holdings as of Dec. 31, 2014	Holdings as of Dec. 31, 2014

Stock	Value (\$)*	% of Total	Stock	Value (\$)*	% of Total
Potash Corp.	\$ 547,990	5.69%	Potash Corp.	\$ 9,483	5.68%
UnitedHealth Group	\$ 540,933	5.62%	UnitedHealth Group	\$ 9,379	5.62%
Accenture PLC	\$ 528,715	5.49%	Accenture PLC	\$ 9,036	5.41%
Berkshire Hathaway	\$ 501,050	5.21%	Berkshire Hathaway	\$ 8,652	5.18%
Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	\$ 482,580	5.01%	The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	\$ 8,321	4.98%
Amerisource-Bergen Corp.	\$ 431,866	4.49%	Amerisource-Bergen Corp.	\$ 7,436	4.45%
American Express Co.	\$ 358,576	3.73%	Devon Energy Corp.	\$ 6,255	3.75%
Danone SA	\$ 356,991	3.71%	American Express Co.	\$ 6,236	3.74%
Devon Energy Corp.	\$ 351,957	3.66%	Danone SA	\$ 6,134	3.67%
The Progressive Corp.	\$ 346,821	3.60%	The Progressive Corp.	\$ 5,943	3.56%
Microsoft Corp.	\$ 342,569	3.56%	Microsoft Corp.	\$ 5,938	3.56%
Honeywell Int'l	\$ 342,426	3.56%	Honeywell Int'l	\$ 5,875	3.52%
PACCAR	\$ 340,519	3.54%	Schlumberger	\$ 5,838	3.50%
Schlumberger	\$ 334,380	3.47%	PACCAR	\$ 5,790	3.47%
Comerica	\$ 322,493	3.35%	Comerica	\$ 5,576	3.34%
Ross Stores	\$ 321,898	3.34%	Ross Stores	\$ 5,557	3.33%
Omnicom Group	\$ 317,154	3.30%	Omnicom Group	\$ 5,342	3.20%
3M Co.	\$ 302,349	3.14%	Comcast Corp.	\$ 5,241	3.14%
Comcast Corp.	\$ 300,202	3.12%	3M Co.	\$ 5,221	3.13%
Nestle SA	\$ 299,095	3.11%	Nestle SA	\$ 5,174	3.10%
TE Connectivity	\$ 291,266	3.03%	TE Connectivity	\$ 5,055	3.03%
Expeditors In'l of Washington	\$ 271,006	2.82%	Expeditors Int'l of Washington	\$ 4,664	2.79%
eBay	\$ 257,984	2.68%	eBay	\$ 4,446	2.66%
Unilever PLC	\$ 211,994	2.20%	Unilever plc,	\$ 3,685	2.21%
Cintas Corp.	\$ 201,748	2.10%	Cintas Corp.	\$ 3,506	2.10%
Total Stocks	\$ 8,904,563	92.52%	Total Stocks	\$ 153,873	92.17%
Other	\$ 720,078	7.48%	Other	\$ 13,075	7.83%

Net Assets | \$ 9,624,641 | 100.00% | Net Assets | \$ 166,948 | 100.00%

* All figures in \$ (000's)

115. Likewise, as detailed in Table 8 below, the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund, as of December 31, 2014, held exactly the same 25 stocks that comprised the entire portfolios of the Fund and the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio. However, because the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund utilized the services of 3 different subadvisers (including FMI), each allocated a third of the portfolio, the portfolio *in its entirety* cannot be compared to that of the Fund. Instead, restricting comparison to only the 25 stocks constituting the entire portfolios of the Fund and the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio – *i.e.*, stocks known definitively to have been selected by FMI – reveals, again, that FMI provided the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund with exactly the same stocks in the same relative proportions as provided to the Fund.¹²

Table 8

FMI Provided Subadvised Funds with Exactly the Same Investments Provided to the Fund - II

FMI Large Cap Fund Holdings as of Dec. 31, 2014			Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund Holdings as of Dec. 31, 2014		
Stock	Value (\$)*	% of Total	Stock	Value (\$)*	% of Total
Potash Corp.	\$ 547,990	5.69%	Microsoft Corp.	\$ 36,593	6.37%
UnitedHealth Group	\$ 540,933	5.62%	UnitedHealth Group	\$ 35,083	6.11%

¹² Differences in the relative weighting of 2 of the 25 stocks –Microsoft and Ross Stores – is likely due to the possibility that these two stocks were also purchased by the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund’s other subadvisors, thereby boosting the relative weight of these 2 stocks (versus the portfolio of the Fund and the Northwestern Large Cap blend portfolio, selected purely by FMI). The constant and slightly-larger weighting of all positions in the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund is merely an artifact of the different calculation method that had to be used for the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund: individual positions were compared to the total value of all 25 stocks (rather than, as in calculations for the Fund and the Northwestern Large Cap Value portfolio, to the total value of the portfolio). Because the latter two portfolios consisted: (1) of the same 25 stocks, which in each case constituted 92% of the total portfolio; and (2) additional short-term investments in liquid debt securities, constituting the remainder of the portfolio, weightings derived from comparing individual positions to the total portfolio produce slightly lower figures than weightings derived solely from comparison of individual stock positions to the sum total of all stock positions.

Accenture PLC	\$ 528,715	5.49%	Potash Corp.	\$ 33,992	5.92%
Berkshire Hathaway	\$ 501,050	5.21%	Accenture PLC	\$ 32,221	5.61%
Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	\$ 482,580	5.01%	Berkshire Hathaway	\$ 31,013	5.40%
Amerisource-Bergen Corp.	\$ 431,866	4.49%	The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	\$ 29,533	5.14%
American Express Co.	\$ 358,576	3.73%	Amerisource-Bergen Corp.	\$ 28,459	4.95%
Danone SA	\$ 356,991	3.71%	American Express Co.	\$ 24,374	4.24%
Devon Energy Corp.	\$ 351,957	3.66%	Ross Stores	\$ 22,231	3.87%
The Progressive Corp.	\$ 346,821	3.60%	Danone SA	\$ 22,165	3.86%
Microsoft Corp.	\$ 342,569	3.56%	Honeywell Int'l	\$ 22,165	3.86%
Honeywell Int'l	\$ 342,426	3.56%	Devon Energy Corp.	\$ 21,785	3.79%
PACCAR	\$ 340,519	3.54%	The Progressive Corp.	\$ 21,292	3.71%
Schlumberger	\$ 334,380	3.47%	PACCAR	\$ 20,639	3.59%
Comerica	\$ 322,493	3.35%	Schlumberger Ltd.	\$ 20,622	3.59%
Ross Stores	\$ 321,898	3.34%	Comerica	\$ 19,865	3.46%
Omnicom Group	\$ 317,154	3.30%	Omnicom Group	\$ 19,636	3.42%
3M Co.	\$ 302,349	3.14%	3M Co.	\$ 19,447	3.38%
Comcast Corp.	\$ 300,202	3.12%	Comcast Corp.	\$ 18,763	3.27%
Nestle SA	\$ 299,095	3.11%	Nestle SA	\$ 18,484	3.22%
TE Connectivity	\$ 291,266	3.03%	TE Connectivity	\$ 17,993	3.13%
Expeditors Int'l of Washington	\$ 271,006	2.82%	Expeditors Int'l of Washington	\$ 16,642	2.90%
eBay	\$ 257,984	2.68%	eBay	\$ 15,782	2.75%
Unilever PLC	\$ 211,994	2.20%	Unilever plc	\$ 13,281	2.31%
Cintas Corp.	\$ 201,748	2.10%	Cintas Corp.	\$ 12,562	2.19%
Total Stocks	\$ 8,904,563	92.52%	Total of 25 stocks **	\$ 574,622	100.00%
Other	\$ 720,078	7.48%			

Net Assets | \$ 9,624,641 | 100.00% |

* All figures in \$ (000's)

** Because the Vantagepoint portfolio also featured two further subadvisors and numerous further investments presumably selected by those subadvisors, analysis was limited only to the 25 stocks demonstrated to have been FMI selections.

116. Lastly, and unsurprisingly given that FMI provided the Subadvised Funds with exactly the same investments it provided to the Fund, the performance generated by FMI's provision of services to the Fund and to the Subadvised Funds was effectively identical. For example, for the calendar year ended December 31, 2014, the Fund "was up by 12.36%," while the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio gained 12.58%.¹³ That the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio performed slightly better than the Fund (12.58% vs. 12.36%) is likely attributable to the fact that although both received identical services and investments from FMI, the Fund paid higher fees for such services, thereby decreasing Fund returns.

117. In sum, the above-detailed facts – taken from (1) the subadvisory contracts that FMI signed concerning the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio and the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund; and (2) Northwestern's and Vantagepoint's SEC filings – indicate: (a) that the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided as subadvisor were *exactly* identical to the Portfolio Selection Services that FMI provided to the Fund; and (b) that the Other Services required of FMI as a subadvisor were at least equal to, if not more onerous than, the Other Services FMI provided to the Fund.

- a. With respect to Portfolio Selection Services: the same FMI personnel provided services to the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio and the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund as to the Fund; the services provided featured identical investment objectives and investment strategies; the actual investments provided were in every and all respects exactly identical; and the

¹³ See, respectively, FMI Large Cap Fund quarterly report for quarter ended December 31, 2014, at p. 2 (available at: <http://www.fiduciarymgt.com/fmifunds/fmihx/fmihx-shareholder-reports/>), and Northwestern Annual Report on Form N-CSR, filed with the SEC on March 9, 2015, at 12.

investment performance that resulted from such services was also effectively identical (except for differences imposed by the differing fees charged for such services).

- b. With respect to Other Services, FMI’s subadvisory contracts imposed substantial books and records, compliance, and reporting obligations on FMI – far in excess of those imposed by the IAA, and by all appearances in excess of the actual Other Services provided by FMI to the Fund (which, besides maintaining books and records, boiled down largely to quarterly reporting to Fund shareholders and the Fund’s Board).

118. Notwithstanding the substantially identical investment advisory services provided to the Fund and to the Subadvised Funds – making the comparison an *apt*, apples-to-apples one – the fees FMI charged the Fund were materially higher than those charged the Subadvised Funds, as Table 9 below demonstrates:

Table 9
FMI's Differing Fees for Identical Services

	FMI Large Cap Fund	FMI Large Cap Equity Strategy	Northwestern Large Cap Blend Portfolio	Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund
Status	Captive	Arm's-Length	Arm's-Length	Arm's-Length
AUM FMI Managed	\$9.624 billion	n/a	\$167 million	\$566.5 million
FMI Strategy Provided	Large Cap Equity	Large Cap Equity	Large Cap Equity	Large Cap Equity
Portfolio Selection Services	20-30 Large Cap Value Stocks	same as Fund	same as Fund	same as Fund
Other Services	none stated in IAA; quarterly reporting to shareholders and Board	n/a	Books/Records; Reporting; Compliance	Books/Records; Reporting; Compliance

FMI Fees	all AUM - 0.75%	\$0 - 25 million AUM - 0.65% \$25-50 million AUM - 0.55% \$50-100 million AUM - 0.45% AUM > \$100 million - 0.40%	AUM < \$100 million - 0.32% AUM > \$100 million - 0.28%
Fees Payable @ \$9.624 billion AUM	\$72,180,000	\$38,621,000	\$26,987,200
Discount to Captive Fund Rates (\$)	n/a	\$33,559,000	\$45,192,800
Captive Fund Rate Excess Indicated (%)	n/a	86.89%	167.46%

119. As indicated in Table 9 above, the investment advisory rate charged to the Fund is substantially higher than the rate (for the same services) that FMI charges to its arm’s-length institutional clients *generally* (i.e., recipients of FMI’s Large Cap equity strategy) and *particularly* (i.e., the two Subadvised Funds). Indeed, that the rates FMI charges to the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio are exactly identical to the “standard” rates FMI charges to institutional clients for its Large Cap Equity strategy indicates that the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio is a particular, concrete example of such standard institutional clients.

120. Specifically, the Fund’s fee rate (0.75% on all AUM, with no breakpoints), substantially exceeds the rates (for the same services) charged to arm’s-length clients, which feature breakpoints that function to reduce blended rates to as low as 0.40% (in the case of FMI’s “standard” arm’s-length rates generally and Northwestern Large Cap Blend’s rates specifically), or even as low as 0.28% (in the case of the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund).

121. To illustrate, were the Fund, assuming AUM of \$9.264 billion (i.e., Fund AUM as of December 31, 2014) stayed constant over the course of one year, would pay an annual fee of \$72.18 million under its operative rate schedule, but:

- a. under the “standard” rate schedule for arm’s length clients of FMI’s Large Cap Equity strategy, which schedule was in effect for the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio, the Fund would have paid only \$38.621 million – indicating

- i. an overall, blended rate of 0.40%,
 - ii. a discount of \$33.559 million to the fees payable under the Fund's operative rates, and,
 - iii. conversely that the fees the Fund paid exceeded by 86.89% those paid by FMI's standard arm's-length clients, including Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio.
- b. under the yet-lower rate schedule in effect for the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund, the Fund would have paid only \$26.987 million – indicating
 - i. an overall, blended rate of 0.28%,
 - ii. a discount of \$45.193 million to the fees payable under the Fund's operative rates, and,
 - iii. conversely that the fees the Fund paid exceeded by 167.46% those paid by particular FMI arm's-length clients, such as the Vantagepoint Growth & Income Fund, which managed to negotiate rates even more favorable than FMI's "standard" rates.

122. In sum, the above facts indicate: (1) that the fees paid by the Fund represent a mark-up of 86%-167% over the fees FMI charged to arm's-length institutional clients provided with substantially identical services; and (2) that the additional fees paid by the Fund cannot be attributed to any additional services provided to the Fund but not to FMI's arm's-length institutional clients.

2. The Investment Advisory Fees Paid by Comparable Mutual Funds

123. Comparison of Fund advisory fees with the advisory fees paid by comparable mutual funds pursuing comparable investment strategies further indicates that the advisory fees extracted from the Fund are excessive.

124. To conduct such a comparison, Plaintiff's counsel analyzed data obtained from the Bloomberg Professional service, distributed by Bloomberg Finance L.P. ("Bloomberg"),

which, among other things, maintains data on more than 7,000 U.S.-domiciled mutual funds, in order to find those funds most comparable to the Fund.

125. The Fund is categorized, by Bloomberg (and FMI), as a U.S. equity large-cap value fund.

126. There are 258 mutual funds so-categorized by Bloomberg (including the Fund). The average investment advisory fee paid by those funds is 0.62%. The 0.75% advisory fee currently extracted from the Fund by FMI significantly exceeds this average: FMI's fee is 21.0% greater than this category average.

127. A more precise and apt comparison, however, is to compare the Fund to its *closest* peers: namely, the subset of U.S. equity large cap value funds whose large size (\$1 billion of net assets or more) more closely approximates that of the Fund, and allows for significant economies of scale in provision of investment advisory services (as further detailed in Section VI.C, *infra*).

128. Of the aforementioned 258 U.S. large cap value funds, 93 have assets of \$1 billion or more. The average investment advisory fee among these 93 larger funds is 0.53% (*i.e.*, lower than the 0.62% average discussed in the prior paragraph, which included advisory fees charged to smaller funds operating in the absence of economies of scale). The 0.75% fee currently extracted from the Fund by FMI significantly exceeds this more apt 0.53% average: FMI's fee is 41.5% larger than the average investment advisory fee charged to U.S. large-cap value funds of similar size.

129. Indeed, among the 93 \$1 billion+ U.S. large cap value funds, *only 8 pay investment advisory fees higher than those paid by the Fund*. This places the Fund not in the middle of similar funds' advisory fee distribution, but rather at the extreme high end of the fee distribution – approximately at the 90th percentile.

130. The above comparisons constitute further *prima facie* evidence that the Fund's advisory fees are excessive, as they are far above the average investment advisory fees paid by similar funds, and in fact are so far above the average to make the Fund an outlier on the advisory fee scale.

131. While the above comparison indicates that Fund advisory fees are excessive, it tends to understate the measure to which such fees are excessive. This is because many of the comparator mutual funds are likewise captive funds with respect to their investment advisers, and thus subject to like extraction of inflated advisory fees. Hence, the degree to which Fund advisory fees are excessive may be even greater than indicated by the above comparison (as many comparator fund advisory fees may also be excessive).

3. Comparing Current Fund Fees to Prior Fund Fees

132. As further detailed in the immediately following Section VI.C below, the Fund's advisory fee rate has remained constant – at a flat 0.75% rate assessed against Fund AUM – since October 2004. However, during the same 2005-2014 period, the Fund's size grew nearly 125-fold, from below \$100 million AUM in 2005 to more than \$9 billion AUM by 2014.

133. This comparison further indicates that the Fund's current advisory fees and rates are excessive. While a 0.75% fee may have been appropriate a decade ago when the Fund was much smaller (less than \$100 million of AUM, let alone \$1 billion of AUM), that same rate, as detailed in Section VI.C below is inappropriate now – and produces fees extremely disproportionate to the advisory services now rendered – in light of the economies of scale in FMI's provision of advisory services to the now much-larger Fund.

C. Economies of Scale

134. In amending the ICA in 1970 to add Section 36(b), Congress, explicitly: (a) recognized that significant economies of scale exist in the provision of investment advisory services to mutual funds; and (b) intended that the benefits of such economies of scale be shared with mutual fund shareholders, through use of breakpoints and/or other advisory fee/rate reductions, rather than be monopolized by investment advisors. *See* Section VI.C.1, *infra*.

135. As detailed below (*see* Sections VI.C.2-3, *infra*), FMI retained and monopolized – rather than shared with the Fund – economy of scale benefits in its provision of investment advisory services to the Fund, yielding fees that (a) were (and remain) grossly disproportionate to the investment advisory services provided, (b) were (and remain) excessive, (c) could not have

been the product of an arm's-length bargain, and (d) violate § 36(b). FMI's acceptance of such excessive fees was (and remains) a breach of its fiduciary and other duties to the Fund.

1. General Allegations: Economies of Scale, Their Role in Excessive Fees, and the Use of Breakpoints to Address these Matters

136. Economies of scale in the provision of advisory services arise from the fact that as AUM increase, the marginal cost of providing advisory services for such AUM decreases. Although the particular differential costs may vary, the principle holds generally and arises from multiple factors.

- a. For example, a simple example of economies of scale arises where AUM increases are due purely to market forces: *i.e.*, an increase in the *value* of a fund's assets, even as such assets remain constant in amount and kind (1,000 shares of stock rising in value from \$10,000 to \$20,000). In this event, the investment advisor services the additional AUM at *zero* additional variable cost – there is no change in the number or kind of securities held in the portfolio, or in the number of shareholders in the fund. Although no additional investment advisory services need be or are rendered in this event, the investment advisor takes in twice its original advisory fees.
- b. Similarly, AUM can increase by virtue of existing fund holders purchasing more fund shares, which likewise produces no changes to the composition of the fund's portfolio or to the number of fund shareholders, and thus requires no additional provision of investment advisory services.
- c. Additionally, AUM can increase when *new* investors purchase fund shares, but even in this event the additional *investment advisory* costs are *de minimis* as: (1) the additional dollars contributed by new shareholders are simply invested in the same core portfolio of securities already produced by prior investment advisory services; and (2) the additional *administrative* costs of

adding new shareholders are borne by *other* parties (*e.g.*, transfer agents) pursuant to other contracts.

- d. Lastly and most basically, the work required to operate a mutual fund does not increase proportionately with the assets under management. While initial and fixed operating costs for provision of investment advisory services are substantial (*e.g.*, salaries for research, trading and portfolio management personnel sufficient to manage an entire portfolio; offices to house them; procurement of systems and information necessary to conduct research and manage the portfolio), the variable costs for provision of further investment advisory services for further AUM are much smaller, and often negligible or nonexistent.

137. For these reasons, and put simply, it does not cost an investment advisor ten times as much to render services to a \$2 billion fund as a \$200 million fund. At some point (a point reached by the Fund, which during the course of the last decade rose from less than \$100 million AUM in 2005 to more than \$9 billion AUM by 2014), the additional cost to provide advisory services to each additional dollar in the Fund (whether added by a rise in the value of the Funds' securities or additional contributions by current or new shareholders) approaches or equals zero.

138. The existence of economies of scale in the mutual fund industry has been confirmed by the SEC and the Governmental Accounting Office (the "GAO"), both of whom conducted in-depth studies of mutual fund fees and concluded that economies of scale exist in the provision of investment advisory services. *See SEC Division of Investment Management Report: Report on Mutual Fund Fees and Expenses* (Dec. 2000) ("SEC Report"), at 30-31; GAO, *Report on Mutual Fund Fees to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials, and the Ranking Member, Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives* (2000) ("GAO Report"), at 9. These findings have been further confirmed by academic research, which also describes the existence of significant economies of scale in the mutual fund industry that are

not passed on to shareholders. *See e.g.* John P. Freeman & Stewart L. Brown, *Mutual Fund Advisory Fees: The Cost of Conflicts of Interest*, 26 J. Corp. L. 610 (2001).

139. Indeed, the legislative history of Section 36(b) recognizes that an investment advisor's failure to pass on economies of scale to the fund is a principal cause of excessive fees:

It is noted . . . that problems arise due to the economies of scale attributable to the dramatic growth of the mutual fund industry. In some instances these economies of scale have not been shared with investors. Recently there has been a desirable tendency on the part of some fund managers to reduce their effective charges as the fund grows in size. Accordingly, the best industry practice will provide a guide.

See Senate Report, at 4901-02.

140. However, while mutual fund economies of scale are generated by (and therefore belong to) the mutual fund itself, mutual fund investment advisors can and often do monopolize the benefits of such economies of scale by continuing to charge high investment advisory fee rates on mutual fund assets even as a fund's asset base rises substantially. As such fees become increasingly untethered to the costs of providing such services, they become excessive.

141. To address the matter, share economy of scale benefits, and avoid taking excessive fees, investment advisors now frequently employ a declining rate structure in which the percentage of AUM taken as an investment advisory fee declines at higher AUM levels. This is done by providing a schedule of AUM "breakpoints" (*e.g.*, \$500 million, \$1 billion, \$5 billion, etc.) at which investment advisory fee rates on AUM above such breakpoints decrease. For example, per the above breakpoint schedule, one rate (the highest) could be applied as the fee for all assets up to \$500 million (*e.g.*, 0.75%); another, lower rate could be applied as the fee for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion (*e.g.*, 0.60%); and a third rate, lower still, as the fee for assets between \$1 billion and \$5 billion (*e.g.*, 0.50%). Such breakpoint-adjusted fee schedules reflect (but do not mirror) the cost efficiencies and economies of scale in the management of mutual fund portfolios as mutual funds' AUM grow.

142. Adoption of breakpoints can allow investment advisors to comply with the above-stated Congressional intent that investment advisors “reduce their effective charges as the fund grows in size.”

2. The Fund’s Growth Generated Significant Economies of Scale with Respect to FMI’s Provision of Investment Advisory Services

143. As Table 1 *supra* details, Fund net assets have skyrocketed over the course of the last decade, rising from \$73.9 million in 2005 to more than \$9.2 billion in 2015, a 125-fold increase.

144. As a general matter, this very range – *i.e.*, a fund’s transition from below \$100 million of net assets to net assets measured in the *billions* of dollars – is exactly where significant economies of scale in the provision of advisory services begin to be generated.

145. As a specific matter, FMI enjoyed significant economies of scale in providing the Fund with advisory services over the course of this period, as indicated by the following particularized facts.

146. First, a substantial portion of the Fund’s growth is the result of pure appreciation of asset values -- a factor that requires *zero* additional provision of investment advisory services. Specifically, of September 30, 2014 (the end of the most recent fiscal year for which information is available), of the Fund’s \$9.217 billion in net assets, approximately \$6.261 billion represented Fund shareholders’ paid-in “capital stock”, while approximately \$2.956 billion represented “unrealized appreciation on investments” and “accumulate net realized gain[s]” from investing such paid-in capital. (As of March 31, 2015, the Fund’s net assets stood at \$9.549 billion, of which \$6.84 billion represented Fund shareholder capital and \$2.7 billion appreciation from investing such capital.) These figures indicate that between one-quarter and one-third of the Fund’s current net asset value stemmed merely from market appreciation (specifically, 28.37% as of March 31, 2015, and 32.07% as of September 30, 2014).

147. Second, while the \$6+ billion of shareholder “capital” in 2014-2015 indicates that the Fund likely has many shareholders (and, likely, many more than in 2005), the additional

services required to cope with such influx of shareholders and shareholder funds are by and large *not* investment advisory services – as further demonstrated immediately below – but rather various administrative and “back office” services provided by other service providers (e.g., transfer agents) for separate fees set through separate contracts. Moreover, as the Fund has been *closed* to new investors since June 2013, such costs have been capped at 2013 levels and have not continued to grow thereafter.

148. Third, as Table 10 below details, the number of investment positions in the Fund’s portfolio has remained, at all times during the prior decade: (a) very small, never exceeding 30 different investments; and (b) quite constant, generally fluctuating between 24-28 positions (per the Fund’s most recent public report, the Fund held 26 different positions as of June 30, 2015).

Table 10

**The Fund’s Total Number
of Equity Holdings: 2005-2014**

Fiscal Year	Number of Different Equity Investments Held *
2014	25
2013	25
2012	27
2011	28
2010	27
2009	27
2008	24
2007	24
2006	20
2005	21

* Source: Fund Annual Reports on Form N-CSR

149. This was by fundamental design: the Fund’s principal investment strategy at all relevant times has emphasized that the Fund shall only invest in “a limited number” of positions

(which, as FMI has further specified, and consistent with the above data, generally means “20-30 stocks”).

150. The Fund is not only limited to holding a small number of positions, but, furthermore, holds its positions for long periods of times and does not engage in frequent or active trading. Indeed, as stated in each of the Fund’s Prospectuses throughout this period:

The Fund’s portfolio managers are patient investors. The Fund does not attempt to achieve its investment objectives by active and frequent trading of common stocks.

See e.g. Prospectus at 16.

151. The small and constant number of positions held by the Fund – as well as their lengthy holding periods, infrequent changes, and the Fund’s avoidance of active or frequent trading – all indicate that the amount of investment advisory services required and involved for the Fund (*i.e.*, the research, management and oversight associated with the Fund’s positions): (a) did not require many personnel to perform, and (b) was little changed even as Fund AUM grew dramatically. Both of these matters are further confirmed immediately below.

152. Fourth, the number of FMI personnel responsible for managing the Fund has, over the course of the last decade, remained largely constant (notwithstanding changes in the manner in which such information was disclosed), fluctuating between six (6) and nine (9) persons at all times.

- a. First, as Table 11 below details, all times between fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2014, Fund Prospectuses identified between seven (7) and nine (9) FMI personnel as persons providing the Fund with investment advisory services:

Table 11

FMI Personnel Providing the Fund with Advisory Services	
Fiscal Year	Number and Identity of FMI Individuals Identified as Providing Investment Advisory Services

2014	9	Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Jonathan T. Bloom, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls , Daniel G. Sievers, Matthew T. Sullivan
2013	9	Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Jonathan T. Bloom, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls, Daniel G. Sievers, Matthew T. Sullivan
2012	8	Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Jonathan T. Bloom, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls, Daniel G. Sievers
2011	9	Ted D. Kellner, Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Jonathan T. Bloom, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls , Daniel G. Sievers
2010	9	Ted D. Kellner, Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Jonathan T. Bloom, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls, Daniel G. Sievers
2009	8	Ted D. Kellner, Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls, Daniel G. Sievers
2008	7	Ted D. Kellner, Patrick J. English , John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf , Karl T. Poehls

- b. Second, between 2005 and 2008, the Fund’s Prospectuses did not disclose the identities of *all* FMI personnel who performed advisory work for the Fund, but instead only the identities of the Fund’s two co-portfolio managers: Ted D. Kellner and Patrick J. English. Notwithstanding this change in the *form* of disclosure, in *substance* it appears that at all times between 2005 and 2008, at least 6 FMI personnel performed advisory work for the Fund – namely, in addition to Mr. Kellner and Mr. English, John S. Brandser, Andy P. Ramer, Matthew J. Goetzinger, Robert M. Helf.¹⁴

¹⁴ FMI’s own descriptions of its “professional staff” on FMI’s website indicate that each of these four additional FMI personnel was employed by FMI throughout this time: Mr. Brandser since 1995; Mr. Ramer since 2002; Mr. Helf since 1998; and Mr. Goetzinger since 2004. See <http://www.fiduciarymgmt.com/about/staff/>.

- c. Third, over the course of this period, the above-detailed sources of information (*i.e.*, Fund SEC filings and FMI's website) indicate that the only changes between 2005 and 2015 in the FMI personnel providing the Fund with advisory services were: (1) the loss of one senior person (Mr. Kellner) in 2012; and (3) the hires of four more junior personnel: Mr. Poehls in 2008; Mr. Sievers in 2009; Mr. Bloom in 2010; and Mr. Sullivan in 2013.
- d. Consequently, it appears that the most substantial of FMI's additional variable costs (*i.e.*, employee compensation) in providing the Fund with advisory services between 2005 and 2015, as the Fund grew from less than \$100 million to more than \$9 billion, was the addition of four junior investment advisory personnel (whose cost was at least partially offset by the more senior Mr. Kellner's departure from investment advisory duties in 2012).

153. In sum, the above-detailed facts indicate substantial economies of scale produced over the course of the Fund's growth from less than \$100 million in 2005 to more than \$9 billion in 2014, as evidenced by the facts that: (a) the number of investment positions held by the Fund and managed by FMI remained very small and largely constant, and those positions were held for long periods of time rather than frequently traded; and (b) relatedly, the number of investment advisory personnel employed by FMI to provide the Fund with investment advisory services likewise remained very small and grew only slightly (*e.g.*, the addition of four junior personnel, offset by the departure of one senior person).

154. Most concretely, these facts indicate that neither the work required of FMI to provide the Fund with advisory services, nor FMI's costs to provide such services, grew in proportion to the growth in the Fund's assets – which increased 125-fold during this period.

3. FMI Extracted Excessive Fees by Failing to Share Any Benefits of Such Economies of Scale

155. Notwithstanding the above indications that neither the investment advisory services provided by FMI nor FMI's costs to provide such services grew at rates anywhere

approaching that of the Fund's asset growth, FMI's advisory fees from the Fund increased in proportion with – or even faster than – the increase in Fund assets.

156. This was a direct function and result of two particular aspects of FMI's operative advisory fee rates during this period:

- a. First, FMI's operative advisory fee rates remained *constant and unchanged* throughout the 2005-2015 period, at an annual rate of 0.75% of Fund assets (rather than, for example, being reduced so as to share with the Fund the benefits of the economies of scale provided by the Fund's sheer size).
- b. Second FMI's operative advisory fee rates operated *without provision of any fee/rate breakpoints whatsoever*, so that advisory fees remained a constant 0.75% levied against *all* Fund assets (*i.e.*, the Fund's first dollar as well as the Fund's nine-billionth dollar) (rather than, for example, applying reduced rates to higher ranges of AUM [*e.g.*, 0.75% on the first \$1 billion, 0.6% on \$1-\$5 billion AUM, 0.5% on \$5-\$10 billion AUM] so as to share with the Fund the benefits of the economies of scale provided by the Fund's sheer size).

157. The absence of fee breakpoints is not only highly unusual among mutual funds of the Fund's size, but also stands in sharp contrast to the rate schedules operative for FMI's *non-captive, arm's-length* clients, which, as detailed above at Table 9: (a) *did* feature breakpoints, which (b) operated to provide substantial fee reductions that reflected, and shared, FMI's economies of scale in providing advisory services. *See* ¶¶ 119-22, *supra*.

158. For example, FMI's "standard" fee schedule for providing arm's-length institutional clients with the same investment strategy and investments provided to the Fund (*i.e.*, for clients of FMI's Large Cap Equity strategy), as well as the particular rate schedule operative for one particular FMI client (MSA, for the Northwestern Large Cap Blend portfolio), assessed fees at a 0.65% rate on the first \$25 million, but then reduced rates to 0.55% on the next \$25 million, 0.45% on the following \$50 million, and 0.40% on all assets above \$100 million. *See* Table 9, *supra*.

159. Such breakpoints – provided as a standard matter to FMI’s non-captive, arm’s-length institutional clients – allowed for meaningful reductions to the blended advisory fee rates they paid, and functioned to share with such FMI clients FMI’s economy of scale benefits. For example, through such breakpoints: (a) a \$250 million client would pay a blended rate of 0.45%; (b) a \$500 million client, a blended rate of 0.425%; (c) a \$1 billion client, a blended rate of 0.4125%; and (d) a \$9.2 billion dollar client, such as the Fund, a blended rate of 0.4014%. Consequently, for a client the size of the Fund, such breakpoints would function to reduce the advisory fee rate by 38.46% (from 0.65% to 0.40%).

160. However, in the Fund’s case, advisory fee rates, unreduced by any breakpoints, remained a constant 0.75% levied against all Fund assets. Because this constant rate was applied against all Fund assets at all times between 2005 and 2015, FMI’s advisory fees grew over this period at exactly the same rate that the Fund’s assets did.

161. Indeed, and when viewed on a yearly basis, as Table 1 above shows, Fund net assets increased nearly 125-fold between fiscal 2005 (\$73.9 million) and fiscal 2014 (\$9.2 billion), but FMI’s advisory fees increased during the same period *at an even steeper rate* – rising nearly 250-fold from \$270,000 in fiscal 2005 to \$66.2 million in fiscal 2014.

162. FMI’s near 250-fold increase in fees between 2005 and 2014 was not the result of FMI providing 250 times as much advisory services in 2014 as in 2005, or that FMI’s costs to provide such services were 250 times greater in 2014 as in 2005. To the contrary, and as detailed immediately above in Section VI.C.2, *supra*, neither the amount nor the cost of FMI’s advisory services to the Fund grew substantially between 2005 and 2014, let alone at the rate of the Fund’s assets (and fees). The increase in FMI’s advisory fees during this period was not a function of any similar increase in services (or costs), but merely an artifact of FMI’s operative fee rates under the IAA, which remained (a) exactly the same each year between 2005 and 2015, at 0.75% and (b) unreduced by any breakpoints.

163. That the growth in fees extracted far outstripped any growth in services provided (or the cost to provide such services) indicates both that the growth in the Fund’s size generated

significant economies of scale for FMI, and that FMI monopolized, rather than shared, the benefits flowing from such economies.

D. The Nature and Quality of Services Provided to the Fund's Shareholders

1. The *Nature* of the Services FMI Provided to the Fund under the IAA

164. As detailed in Section V.B, *supra*, the particular services FMI provides to the Fund are the “investment advisory services” specified in the IAA, in exchange for which FMI is paid its investment advisory fees.

- a. In their largest and core part, such services are Portfolio Selection Services: namely, researching potential investments, deciding which securities to purchase for or sell from the Fund's investment portfolio, and arranging for the execution of purchase and sale orders on behalf of the Fund. *See* Section V.B.1, *supra*.
- b. The Other Services required of FMI, in addition to Portfolio Selection Services, are *de minimis*, consisting mainly of (a) maintaining books and records with respect to its provision of Portfolio Selection Services, and (b) periodic (quarterly) reporting on the Portfolio Selection Services provided. *See* Section V.B.2, *supra*.

165. All further services and expenses necessary to operate and maintain the Fund are provided by third parties pursuant to separate contracts with the Fund, or are separately paid for by the Fund. *See* Section V.B.3, *supra*.

2. The *Quality* of the Services FMI Provided to the Fund

166. FMI's Portfolio Selection Services – *specifically* – are the primary metric on which FMI, Fund investors, and the Fund's Board judge FMI's performance of its IAA-specified duties, as Fund SEC filings and FMI's quarterly Shareholder Letters make clear (which lead off with discussion and analysis of the Fund's absolute and relative investment performance).

167. The quality of the Portfolio Selection Services provided by FMI to the Fund does not rise to the high level of the fees charged by FMI.

168. Like other mutual funds, the Fund reports its investment performance relative to benchmarks. At all relevant times, the Fund's benchmark has been the S&P 500 Index.

169. As shown in Table 12 below, the Fund's investment performance has fallen short of that of its benchmark, the S&P 500 Index, for each of the most recent 1-, 3- and 5-year periods:

Table 12
Fund Performance vs. Benchmark
(returns through 8/5/2015)

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
FMI Large Cap Fund	10.10%	16.27%	14.19%	9.10%
S&P 500 Index	11.63%	17.18%	15.70%	7.77%

Source: Morningstar

170. Morningstar also reports Fund investment performance relative to that of other mutual funds that Morningstar has determined are comparable to the Fund. Morningstar categorizes the Fund as a "Large Blend" fund, and as demonstrated in Table 13 below, the Fund's investment performance is not meaningfully different from the average performance produced by comparable mutual funds for each of the most recent 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods:

Table 13
Fund Performance vs. Peers
 (returns through 8/5/2015)

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
FMI Large Cap Fund	10.10%	16.27%	14.19%	9.10%
Morningstar Large Blend Category	9.36%	16.28%	14.16%	7.07%

171. In short, FMI’s provision of advisory services to the Fund has been, as revealed by such benchmark and peer fund comparisons, of middling quality at all times during the most recent 5 years, while FMI’s extraction of advisory fees from the Fund has been quite high.

E. The Profitability of the Fund to the Advisor

172. FMI is a private-held company, and as such neither discloses its financial results of operations nor releases financial statements to the public. Consequently, information concerning FMI’s overall profitability (*i.e.*, overall revenues minus overall costs), and more particularly *FMI’s profitability with respect to the Fund* (*i.e.*, revenues gained from the Fund minus the costs incurred by FMI in providing advisory services to the Fund), are within FMI’s particular knowledge and exclusive control, and are not publicly available.

173. However, as detailed below, and on the basis of all information that *is* publicly available, the Fund:

- a. is the single largest driver of FMI’s overall revenues, accounting for approximately 45.5% of estimated FMI total revenues; and
- b. is also the single largest driver of FMI’s profits, and account for (a) an even higher share of FMI’s overall profits, although (b) the exact share cannot be determined from publicly available information.

174. Table 14 below, aggregating data as of March 31, 2015 from multiple FMI documents relating (a) to FMI’s captive funds and (b) to FMI’s provision of its four investment strategies to arm’s-length clients, provides a substantially-detailed estimate of FMI’s total

advisory fee revenues (based on AUM/client data as of March 31, 2015), and of the sources of such revenue:

Table 14
FMI's Advisory Fee Revenues
(based on asset/client data as of March 31, 2015)

	AUM Under FMI Management *	Clients *	Fee Rate *	Annual Fees Paid to FMI *	Average Account Size *	Average Per Client Fees *
Captive Clients						
Large Cap Fund	\$9,549,528,298	1	0.75%	\$71,621,462	n.a.	n.a.
Common Stock Fund	\$1,420,890,800	1	1.00%	\$14,208,908	n.a.	n.a.
International Fund	\$1,682,201,539	1	0.75%	\$12,616,512	n.a.	n.a.
subtotal	\$12,652,620,637	3	0.78%	\$98,446,882	n.a.	n.a.
Arm's-Length Clients *						
Large Cap Equity	\$6,514,871,702	725	0.65%	\$42,346,666	\$8,986,030	\$58,409
Small Cap Equity	\$1,602,109,200	180	0.90%	\$14,418,983	\$8,900,607	\$80,105
International Equity	\$0	0	0.75%	\$0	\$0	\$0
All Cap Equity	\$284,500,000	43	0.75%	\$2,133,750	\$6,616,279	\$49,622
Other **	\$884,898,461	?	?	?	?	?
subtotal **	\$9,286,379,363	948	0.70%	\$58,899,399	\$8,862,322	\$62,130
FMI TOTAL						
Total	\$21,939,000,000	951	0.75%	\$157,346,281	\$22,138,908	\$165,454

* Data on arm's length clients was obtained from "Performance Examination Reports" (available from and labeled on FMI's website as "Performance & Disclosure Footnote[s]"), which listed, for each of FMI's offered strategies, the number of portfolios (*i.e.*, number of clients) and the total value of the assets so-managed. The advisory fee rates were (conservatively) inferred by: (1) deriving the average account size from the above data; and (2) applying FMI's "standard" rates for such strategy at such size. This was conservative because, in all cases, the "average" account was of sufficiently small size (under \$10 million AUM) so that no breakpoints were triggered (which occurs for AUM > \$25 million), and so that fee rates were simply the initial and high rates that applied to clients' first \$25 million of AUM. It is likely the case that notwithstanding this average, many FMI clients have larger amounts of AUM that trigger breakpoint fee reductions and consequently pay fees at lower rates.

** "Other" AUM represents the difference between (1) FMI's total AUM and (2) AUM managed for captive funds and arm's length clients, as disclosed in the above-identified Performance Examination Reports. The nature of such "Other" AUM, and the associated clients and fees, are unclear.

175. As Table 14 indicates, based on asset/client data as of March 31, 2015, FMI's advisory fees from the Fund on an annualized basis (\$71.6 million) account for approximately 45.5% of FMI's total revenues (*i.e.*, total advisory fees of \$157.3 million).¹⁵

176. All available facts (FMI does not publicly disclose its costs, on either an aggregate or a fund- or client-specific basis) suggest that the Fund provides FMI with an even *greater* share of its profits than of its revenues. Were FMI to disclose investment advisory expenses in a manner that directly reflected the actual costs to provide each captive and arm's-length client with investment advisory services, the Fund would be revealed, on information and belief, to be by far the most profitable of all of FMI's clients/funds.

177. First, with \$9.55 billion of net assets, the Fund is by far the largest single vehicle managed by FMI: (a) approximately 6 times larger than any of FMI's other captive funds (\$1.68 billion and \$1.42 billion); and (b) more than 100 times larger than FMI's average arm's-length client (\$8.86 million). The Fund's large size produces substantial economy of scale benefits for FMI, as detailed in Section VI.C.2-3 *supra*, that far outweigh any (and all) economy of scale benefits generated by FMI's other and smaller clients. Consequently, the profit opportunity presented to FMI by the Fund is qualitatively as well as quantitatively unique.

178. Second, at the same time that FMI enjoys uniquely high economies of scale from the Fund that function to reduce FMI's relative advisory costs, FMI extracts advisory fees from the Fund that not only do not reflect any such economies, but that are comparatively *higher* than the fees charged to most of FMI's other clients. For example, as indicated in Table 14, the Fund's 0.75% advisory fee is higher than the average advisory fees to FMI's arm's-length clients overall, as well as to those FMI arm's-length clients receiving effectively identical Portfolio Selection Services as the Fund via purchase of FMI's Large Cap Equity investment strategy.

¹⁵ While Table 14's estimate of FMI's total advisory fees omits any fees flowing from the \$885 million of "Other" AUM, as there is no publicly-available data indicating what such fees are, the estimate still appears to be substantially accurate because it also *overestimates* FMI's fees flowing from \$9.286 billion of AUM managed for arm's-length clients (*i.e.*, a set of AUM ten times larger than the \$885 million of "Other" AUM). The omission of fees flowing from a smaller amount of AUM is, in effect, "balanced out" by a smaller overestimation of fee rates applicable to a much larger amount of AUM.

Indeed, given Table 14's likely overestimation of average advisory fees charged to arm's-length clients, the actual disparity is in all likelihood greater than indicated in Table 14 (as detailed comparisons with the actual fee rates charged to the Subadvised Funds further confirms – *see* Section VI.B.1.b, *supra*).

179. Third, relatedly, although the fees charged to the Fund equal the 0.75% fees charged to the FMI International Fund, FMI's profits from the Fund are far greater than from the FMI International Fund, for two reasons. First and most obviously, the Fund is approximately 6 times larger, thereby generating not only six times greater fees, but doing so while generating significant economies of scale for FMI. Second, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, the FMI International Fund is more expensive to operate than the Fund, because, *inter alia*: (a) the FMI International Fund holds a larger number of different positions than the Fund (*e.g.*, as of March 31, 2015, 34 different equity investments versus the Fund's 24); (b) the FMI International Fund's wider geographical focus (the world outside of the U.S.) requires greater research efforts and expenditures to screen, evaluate and select investments; and (c) the FMI International Fund's holdings, denominated in multiple foreign currencies, also required FMI to perform further investment advisory services in order to hedge or otherwise mitigate such currency risks. Consequently, the advising the Fund is substantially more profitable for FMI than advising the FMI International Fund.

180. Fourth, FMI's profits from providing the Fund with advisory services are all the greater when the fall-out benefits that accrued to FMI by virtue of its relationship to the Fund are also considered (*see* Section VI.F, *infra*): namely, FMI's ability to provide copies of the Fund's portfolio, totaling \$6.515 billion, to approximately 725 arm's-length clients, from whom FMI can extract an additional advisory fee stream of as much as \$42.3 million (as per Table 14, *supra*).

F. Fall-Out Financial Benefits Attributable to the Fund

181. "Fall-out benefits" refer to income, profits or other benefits accruing to an investment advisor that would not have occurred but for the existence of its captive mutual

fund(s). Where an investment manager gains substantial fall-out benefits (over and above direct investment advisory fees) by virtue of a fund or funds it manages, consideration of such benefits is also relevant for any determination as to whether investment advisory fees are excessive.

182. Here, the FMI's relationship with the Fund afforded FMI substantial fall-out benefits.

183. First, as detailed in Section VI.B.1 *supra* and as admitted by FMI itself, FMI employs the Fund as an original model that it *copies* for other clients, including the Subadvised Funds and other FMI clients who procure from FMI FMI's Large Cap Equity investment strategy. As FMI's own disclosures indicate and Table 14 *supra* details, FMI has provided approximately 725 arm's-length clients with copies of the Fund's portfolio totaling \$6.515 billion – generating an additional advisory fee stream of as much as \$42.3 million annually.

184. FMI is thus able to capture for itself a sizeable additional fee stream – namely, the investment advisory fees paid by clients for whom FMI copied the advisory services originally developed and provided to the Fund – that would not have existed but for the Fund.

185. FMI experiences these additional revenues as almost pure profit, because FMI incurs little or no additional investment advisory costs for such copies. All the infrastructure, research and personnel required to furnish investment advisory services to such clients were already provided and paid for by investment advisory fees extracted from the Fund itself. The Portfolio Selection Services that it provides to them are effectively without any additional cost, and much of the Other Services (*e.g.*, quarterly reporting) are likewise copied from reports that FMI develops for the Fund.

186. Indeed, the fact that *the Fund* had already paid for the development of these investment advisory services allowed FMI to offer copies to arm's-length clients *at rates far lower than those it charged to the Fund* (as the marginal costs to FMI of providing such copied services were close to zero). The Fund thus not only made such services possible, but also made them *marketable*: more attractive to FMI's non-captive, arm's-length clients by virtue of the lower fees FMI was able to offer them.

G. The Care and Conscientiousness of the Fund's Board in Approving FMI's Investment Advisory Fees

187. Mutual fund investment advisory fees are “set” (reviewed, evaluated and approved) by mutual funds’ boards of directors on an annual basis.

188. In connection with this fee evaluation and approval process, the ICA *requires* (a) that the board request, obtain and evaluation “such information as may reasonably be necessary” for evaluation of the fee; and (b) that the investment adviser provide the board with such information:

It shall be the duty of the directors of a registered investment company to request and evaluate, and the duty of an investment adviser to such company to furnish, such information as may reasonably be necessary to evaluate the terms of any contract whereby a person undertakes regularly to serve or act as investment adviser of such company.

See 15 U.S.C. 80a-15(c)

189. Where a board’s fee evaluation and approval *procedure* is deficient, a board’s fee approval may lack adequate basis, and hence merits little judicial deference.

190. For example, the investment advisor may fail to provide the board with relevant, accurate and/or complete information, or, similarly, the board may fail to request, obtain and/or evaluate relevant, accurate and complete information necessary for reasonable evaluation of advisory fees. In such instances, fee approval is based on partial or inaccurate information, and hence: (a) merits little deference, and (b) itself constitutes *further* indication of excessive fees.

191. Likewise, where a board fails to exhibit adequate conscientiousness in considering and evaluating the information it receives (including the degree to which such information is accurate, sufficient and/or complete), the board’s fee approval likewise may lack adequate basis, and may hence merit little deference and itself constitute further indication of excessive fees.

192. Additionally, a fee can be excessive *in substance*: (a) wholly apart from whether the procedure used in setting it was sufficient or defective; and (b) even where such procedure was in all appearances adequate.

193. Here, the procedure through which the Fund's Board "set" such fees was deficient, and additionally, irrespective of procedure, the Fund's investment advisory fees were excessive in substance.

1. The Board

194. The Fund's Board of Director's (the "Board") consists of the following seven persons: John S. Brandser, Patrick J. English, Ted D. Kellner, Barry K. Allen, Robert C. Arzbaecher, Gordon H. Gunnlaugsson, and Paul S. Shain (collectively, the "Directors").

195. The Board meets four times per year. *See* SAI at 26, 29 (compensation information for Directors indicates that Directors attended four meetings during fiscal year).

196. All Directors, in addition to serving on the Fund's Board, also serve on the boards all other captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex. The Board's four meetings per year concern not merely the Fund, but all of the funds in the FMI Fund Complex. In these four meetings, the Board approves investment advisory and other services contracts for each captive fund, and works to satisfy all other oversight responsibilities for all FMI captive funds.

197. Once nominated and elected to the Board, Directors never stand for re-election, but instead enjoy "indefinite" terms. All current Directors, save Mr. Brandser, possess lengthy tenures on the Fund's Board, ranging from 8 years (Mr. Arzbaecher) to 14 years (Messrs. Gunnlaugsson and Shane) to nearly 20 years (Messrs. English, Kellner and Allen — when FMI first incorporated FMI Funds, Inc. to house FMI's captive funds).

198. Only four of the seven Directors — specifically, Messrs. Allen, Arzbaecher, Gunnlaugsson, and Shain (the "Independent Directors") — qualify as "non-interested" or independent directors under the ICA. Each of the Independent Directors was also a member of the Board's audit committee (made up solely of the Independent Directors), which meets once per year. *See* SAI at 26, 29. Each of the Independent Directors receives a fee of \$5,500 for each

Board meeting attended, and of \$3,500 for each audit committee meeting attended. During fiscal 2014, each of the Independent Directors received \$25,500 in compensation by virtue of attending four Board meetings and one audit committee meeting.

199. Three of the seven Directors – specifically, Messrs. Brandser, English and Kellner (the “Interested Directors”) – are, under the ICA, “interested” (as opposed to independent) directors, as a result of their relationships to FMI.

- a. Messrs. Brander and English are currently FMI’s senior-most officers: Mr. Brander FMI’s President and Chief Operating Officer; Mr. English FMI’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer. Both Mr. Brandser and Mr. English serve on FMI’s Portfolio Management Committee, which is directly and collectively responsible for providing advisory services to the Fund.
- b. Mr. Kellner is FMI’s founder. At all relevant times until 2012, Mr. Kellner served on FMI’s Portfolio Management Committee, which is directly and collectively responsible for providing advisory services to the Fund; and in Fund-related SEC filings prior to 2008, Mr. Kellner was identified, together with Mr. English, as the Fund’s co-portfolio manager.

200. Mr. Kellner also serves as President of FMI Funds, Inc., the vehicle in which FMI’s captive mutual funds, including the Fund, are housed. Mr. Kellner’s position, as FMI Funds, Inc.’s President, is the senior-most executive position maintained by FMI Funds, Inc.

201. The Board, split between its four independent and three interested Directors, features neither a Chairman nor a lead, independent director, but instead is presided over by Mr. Kellner:

The Corporation does not have a Chairman of the Board, nor does the Corporation have a lead non-interested director. The President of the Corporation is the presiding officer at all Board meetings and sets the agenda for the Board meetings, with input from the other directors and officers of the Corporation. The Corporation

has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of, among other factors, the asset size and nature of the Funds, the arrangements for the conduct of the Funds' operations, the number of directors, and the Board's responsibilities.

See SAI at 28.

202. The above-described composition and structure of the Board leave it unusually exposed to influence from its interested, non-independent directors.

- a. First, the Board's composition means that the four statutorily-independent Independent Directors enjoy only the narrowest possible majority over the three Interested Directors: *i.e.*, a single vote. In other words, the Independent Directors must be perfectly unanimous in order to overcome (should they wish to) the votes of the Interested Directors.
- b. Second, the absence of a lead independent director, and the Board's leadership by FMI's founder, Mr. Kellner, allow FMI to exert further influence over Board meetings and the Board.

2. The Board Approved Substantively Excessive Advisory Fees

203. Matters of process or procedure aside, the investment advisory fees approved by the Board were excessive, in substance and result, for the reasons set forth in Sections VI.A-F *supra*.

204. Furthermore, as detailed below, the Board's approval of substantively excessive fees stemmed in part from a deficient process for the consideration, evaluation and approval of proposed and/or appropriate advisory fees for the Fund.

3. The Board's Deficient Approval Process

205. Here, during the course of a single December 19, 2014 meeting, the Board approved for 2015 the FMI-proposed and currently operative investment advisory fee rates for the Fund and for all other captive funds in the FMI Fund Complex.

206. The precise manner in which the Board evaluated and approved Fund fees – including the information FMI furnished to the Board; the information that the Board considered

and evaluated; and the Board's conscientiousness in reviewing proffered, relevant and/or requisite information – is a matter within Defendant's particular knowledge and exclusive control.

207. The only *publicly-available* information concerning the Board's evaluation and approval is the summary of such evaluation and approval, authored by Defendant, provided each year in FMI Funds, Inc.'s semi-annual report on Form N-CSRS filed with the SEC.

208. The most recent such summary, concerning the Board's approval on December 19, 2014, for Fund fees for 2015, and provided in FMI Funds, Inc.'s Semi Annual Report filed with the SEC on April 21, 2005 (the "Fee Approval Summary"), is reproduced below:

On December 19, 2014 the Board of Directors of FMI Funds, Inc. (the "Directors") approved the continuation of the investment advisory agreements for the FMI Common Stock Fund, the FMI Large Cap Fund, and the FMI International Fund (collectively the "Funds", or the, "Fund") with the Adviser, Fiduciary Management, Inc. (the "Adviser"). Prior to approving the continuation of the investment advisory agreements, the Directors considered:

- the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by the Adviser
- the investment performance of each of the Funds
- the cost of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by the Adviser from its relationship with the Funds
- the extent to which economies of scale would be realized as each Fund grew and whether fee levels reflect any economies of scale
- the expense ratios of each of the Funds
- the manner in which portfolio transactions for the Funds were conducted, including the use of soft dollars

In considering the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided by the Adviser, the Directors reviewed a report describing the portfolio management, shareholder communication

and servicing, prospective shareholder assistance, and regulatory compliance services provided by the Adviser to the Funds. The Directors concluded that the Adviser was providing essential services to the Funds. In particular, the Directors concluded that the Adviser was preparing reports to shareholders in addition to those required by law, and was providing services to the Funds that were in addition to the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients.

The Directors compared the performance of each of the Funds to benchmark indices over various periods of time and concluded that the performance of each Fund warranted the continuation of the agreements.

In concluding that the advisory fees payable by each Fund were reasonable, the Directors reviewed a report that concluded that the Adviser was reimbursing the International Fund to maintain an expense ratio of 1.00% and that the profits the Adviser realized with respect to the Common Stock Fund and Large Cap Fund expressed as a percentage of pre-tax revenues were generally comparable to that of publicly traded investment advisers. The Directors also reviewed reports comparing each Fund's expense ratio and advisory fees paid by each Fund to those of other comparable mutual funds and concluded that the advisory fee paid by each Fund and each Fund's expense ratio were within the range of comparable mutual funds. The Directors noted that the investment advisory fee for each of the Common Stock Fund, Large Cap Fund and International Fund was not adjusted if the Funds grew, but did not consider that factor to be significant because of the other factors considered.

Finally, the Directors reviewed reports discussing the manner in which portfolio transactions for the Funds were conducted, including the use of soft dollars. Based on these reports, the Directors concluded that the research obtained was beneficial and that trades were executed in a manner designed to obtain best execution.

See Semi-Annual Report, at pp. 38-39.

209. As detailed below, the Fee Approval Summary was not intended to be, and is not, an accurate depiction of the Board's fee evaluation and approval process, and does not reflect Defendant's or the Board's efforts to engage in a good-faith process designed to guard against taking excessive investment advisory fees. Rather, and primarily, it reflects Defendant's efforts

to shield, from legal challenge under §36(b), a deficient fee approval process that was designed and operated to ensure taking excessive investment advisory fees from the Fund.

210. Closely examined, the Fee Approval Summary is:

- a. self-serving hearsay;
- b. boilerplate;
- c. indicative of a *deficient* fee approval procedure, insofar as it indicates that the Board's approval of Fund advisory fees was based on inaccurate and/or incomplete information, and that the Board lacked adequate conscientiousness in its evaluation of such information and in reaching the conclusions stated therein, which conclusions were without adequate basis and, frequently, counterfactual.

211. First, the Fee Approval Summary communicates, in the first instance, the *authorial intent* to describe an adequate fee approval process in which relevant information with respect to each applicable *Gartenberg* factor was considered, but does not indicate that such description is in fact true, and in fact indicates that such description is not true.

- a. The very first thing that the Fee Approval Summary asserts is that the Directors, “[p]rior to approving the continuation of the investment advisory agreements,” considered information concerning each of the five remaining *Gartenberg* factors, which the Fee Approval Summary lists immediately thereafter in in bullet point form (*e.g.*, the nature and quality of the services provided; the profitability to the advisor; economies of scale; comparative fees; and fall-out benefits).
- b. However, and as detailed below, the entire remainder of the Fee Approval Summary, although purporting to provide further detail to support these initial and conclusory bullet-point assertions, does not actually provide any concrete or particularized support:

- i. For example, as pointed out in “Second” below (¶¶ 212-14), although the remainder of the Fee Approval Summary purports to provide specifics of the fee approval process, the remainder of the Fee Approval Summary is in fact mere *boilerplate*, repeated annually and *verbatim* in FMI Funds, Inc.’s semi-annual reports every year during the prior decade.
 - ii. Likewise, as pointed out in “Third” below (¶ 215), although the remainder of the Fee Approval Summary purports to further detail the fee approval process, such further detail remains conclusory and devoid of any particularized facts. It thus does not provide or reveal any adequate basis for the Board’s fee approval.
 - iii. Lastly, as pointed out in “Fourth” below (¶¶ 216-37), the remainder of the Fee Approval Summary primarily indicates that the Board’s conclusions lacked adequate basis or were counterfactual – and therefore that the Board failed to consider, and/or FMI failed to furnish, adequate, accurate and complete information relevant to fee evaluation and approval.
- c. Consequently, the Fee Approval Summary communicates little except its author’s attempt to fashion a description of the Board’s fee approval process that depicts such process to have fully complied with *Gartenberg*.

212. Second, although the Fee Approval Summary, after asserting in declaratory bullet points the Board’s purported consideration of information relating to each *Gartenberg* factor, purports to proffer more specific factual information concerning the information the Board reviewed, the remainder of the Fee Approval Summary is in fact mere boilerplate. Exactly the

same description is repeated annually, and effectively verbatim, in FMI Funds, Inc.'s semi-annual reports during the last decade. *See e.g.* FMI Funds, Inc. semi-annual reports on Form N-CSRS, filed with the SEC:

- a. on April 16, 2014, at p. 36;
- b. on April 30, 2013, at p. 19;
- c. on May 3, 2012, at p. 14;
- d. on May 16, 2011, at p. 15;
- e. on May 12, 2010, at p. 15;
- f. on May 5, 2009, at p. 15;
- g. on April 29, 2008, at p. 14;
- h. on May 18, 2007, at p. 11;
- i. on May 16, 2006 (no page numbers provided in document).

213. That a word-for-word identical Fee Approval Summary is provided in each semi-annual report during the last decade is, at a minimum, a substantial indication that the Fee Approval Summary is *not* a particularized description of the Board's actual fee evaluation and approval process (unless such process is little more than a rubber-stamping), but rather a standard and wholly general form of disclosure used by Defendant year after year after year.

214. Moreover, the very few and very minor differences in Fee Approval Summary wording during the prior decade only further support Plaintiff's claims. For example:

- a. **Profitability.** In the 2007 semi-annual report, FMI's profits from the Fund were described as "*small*" and "generally *less* than that of publicly traded investment advisers." (emphasis added). In all years subsequent to 2007, the Fee Approval Summaries *ceased* to include descriptions of FMI's profits as small – indicating that they were no longer small. Likewise, although the Fee Approval Summaries in 2008 and 2009 continued to assert that FMI's profits were "generally *less* than that of publicly traded investment advisers," (emphasis added), beginning in 2010 this description was altered by one

words, so that it stated thereafter, and until the present, that FMI's profits are "generally *comparable* to that of publicly traded investment advisers." (emphasis added). Consequently, these wording changes indicate, consistent with the allegations here, that as the Fund's net assets grew significantly and generated substantial advisory fee growth for FMI, FMI reaped ever-more-sizeable profits due to economies of scale in its provision of advisory services to the Fund.

- b. **Economies of Scale.** Similarly and relatedly, in the 2007 and 2008 semi annual reports, the Fund noted that although "the investment advisory fee was not adjusted if economies of scale were realized as the Fund grew" (*i.e.*, the Fund's fee rates did not include any breakpoints), the Directors "did not consider that factor to be significant" (1) "in light of the other factors considered" and also (2) "based on the Fund's expected growth over the next year, was unlikely to realize economies of scale." Beginning in 2009 and continuing until the present day, the latter justification – *i.e.*, that the Fund's expected growth was not likely to generate economies of scale – was omitted from the Fee Approval Summary. This wording change is tacit indication that, consistent with Plaintiff's allegations, the Fund's expected growth *was* likely to generate economies of scale – which makes FMI's failure to share the resulting benefits through fee breakpoints all the more improper.

215. Third, while the Fee Approval Summary purports to further detail the fee approval process and the information the Board considered with respect to each *Gartenberg* factor, such further detail itself remains conclusory and devoid of any particularized facts, and thus fails to establish or communicate any adequate basis for the Board's fee approval.

- a. For example, although the Fee Approval Summary asserted that FMI "was providing services to the Fund[] that were in addition to the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients" (which

would purportedly mean that fee comparisons to non-mutual fund clients would be inapt, apples to oranges comparisons), the Fee Approval Summary *nowhere indicates a single such additional service provided to the Fund*. Indeed, and as further discussed in “Fourth” below, detailed factual allegations concerning the services FMI provided the Fund and arm’s-length institutional clients suggest that the services provided were substantially identical – exactly the opposite of the information provided to the Board.

- b. Likewise, although the Fee Approval Summary asserts in declaratory fashion that the Board reviewed “the profits FMI realized with respect to the [] Fund” and found that FMI’s profit margins “were generally comparable to that of publicly traded investment advisers,” the Fee Approval Summary nowhere indicates: (a) how FMI’s Fund-specific profits were calculated (specifically, how FMI’s costs were allocated among its captive and non-captive clients);¹⁶ (b) what FMI’s Fund-specific profits actually were; or (c) the identities of the particular “publicly traded investment advisers” whose profit margins were purportedly “comparable.” Indeed, the term “comparable” is so potentially broad to be nearly meaningless (any two items are “comparable”), and the Fee Approval Summary nowhere indicates the particular nature in which FMI’s and other advisors’ profits are comparable.
- c. Similarly, the Fee Approval Summary also asserts that Fund fees were compared “to those of comparable mutual funds” and that on the basis of such comparison the Board concluded that the Fund’s advisory fee was “within the range of comparable mutual funds.” But the Fee Approval Summary never

¹⁶ Specifically, such purported profit calculations allocate costs pro-rata by client AUM: so that, for example, the Fund, which makes up 45% of FMI’s total AUM, would be allocated the same percentage of its total costs. But this cost allocation method is artificial, violates economy of scale principles, and does not reflect how FMI actually incurs costs. For example, and as discussed above, detailed facts here indicate that FMI’s costs to advise the Fund were far lower, on a dollar for dollar basis, than its costs to advise its other two captive funds (which, among other things, invested in more diverse and complex portfolios than did the Fund). *See ¶¶ 178-79.*

identifies the particular mutual funds deemed “comparable” and used for comparison, or the advisory fees charged to such mutual funds, or, for that matter, the precise manner in which the Fund’s advisory fee was “within the range.” Indeed, and as further discussed in “Fourth” below as well, the systematic mutual fund comparison conducted here likewise could be described as showing that the Fund’s fees were “within the range” charged to comparable mutual funds – notwithstanding that, more precisely, that comparison shows that the Fund’s fees are near the very *top* of such range.

216. Fourth and lastly, the Fee Approval Summary affirmatively indicates that the Board failed to consider, and/or FMI failed to furnish, adequate, accurate and complete information relevant to fee evaluation and approval, and/or that the Board lacked adequate conscientiousness in evaluating the information it did and in approving the Fund’s advisory fees.

217. Such indications arise where the Board’s evaluation and/or conclusions, as described in the Fee Approval Summary, appear to be without factual basis, flawed, or even counterfactual. For example:

218. **Fee Comparisons.** Although the Fee Approval Summary asserts that Board considered certain information comparing Fund advisory fees with advisory fees paid by others for comparable services, it also indicates that the fee comparison information reviewed by the Board was materially inaccurate and incomplete, and that the Board’s evaluation and conclusions with respect to comparative fees were without adequate basis, flawed and in fact counterfactual.

219. Specifically, the Board, having “reviewed a report” describing the services provided by FMI to the Fund, and having consequently concluded that such services exceeded “the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients,” failed to conduct any analysis of the advisory fees paid by non-mutual fund clients to investment advisers (and more particularly, to the fees paid by FMI’s institutional clients to FMI), and instead based its fee comparison evaluation solely and entirely on comparison to the fees paid by unidentified

“other comparable mutual funds,” on which basis the Board concluded that the Fund’s fees were “within the range of comparable mutual funds.”

220. The Board’s conclusion, and the entire above-described process of consideration and evaluation that led to it, suffers from the following and substantial flaws.

a. First, the report on which the Board relied overstated the investment advisory services provided to the Fund by FMI. For example, the report described “prospective shareholder assistance and regulatory compliance services provided by FMI to the Funds.”

i. However, as the Fund has been closed to new investors since June 30, 2013, FMI has not provided any “prospective shareholder assistance” for at least two years, as there are no longer any prospective shareholders.

ii. Moreover, even were there prospective shareholders to assist, the entity that would provide them with assistance would *not* be FMI, but rather USBFS, as USBFS’ contractual duties, and the Fund’s own SEC filings, make clear. *See* Section V.C, *supra*.

iii. Additionally, notwithstanding the report’s assertion that FMI provides the Fund with regulatory compliance services, the Fund’s own documents make clear: (a) that the Fund *separately* compensates FMI for certain regulatory compliance services that FMI provides (*i.e.*, FMI’s captive funds pay the salary and expenses of FMI’s chief compliance officer – *see* ¶ 53, *supra*); and (b) that *other* service providers, including USBFS and legal counsel, provide the bulk of the Fund’s requisite regulatory compliance services (*see* Section V.C, *supra*).

- b. Second, the report does not appear to have included any analysis of “the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients,” let alone the investment advisory services that FMI provided to its arm’s-length, non-captive clients, and hence provides no basis for the Board’s conclusion that the services provided by FMI to the Fund exceed – and hence, are not comparable to – the services provided to non-fund clients.
- c. Third, because the Board’s conclusion that the services provided to the Fund differed from and exceeded those provided to non-fund clients was without basis, the Board’s failure to consider fee comparisons relating to the investment advisory fees paid by such non-fund clients was, in equal measure, without basis.
- d. Fourth, the Board’s conclusion was not merely without basis, but appears – in light of particularized and extensive factual allegations herein concerning the services FMI provided to arm’s-length, non-captive fund clients – to be counterfactual. In fact, and as detailed above at Section VI.B.1, *supra*, the services that FMI provided to arm’s-length, non-captive fund clients were substantially identical to those FMI provided to the Fund.
- e. Fifth, the remaining and sole basis for the Board’s conclusion that Fund fees were comparatively reasonable – namely, that they were “within the range” of the advisory fees paid by “comparable mutual funds” – lacks adequate foundation, and appears premised on incomplete and/or misleading information. As detailed above at Section VI.B.2, *supra*, a *systematic* comparison to *all* comparable mutual funds (*i.e.*, all funds sharing similar investment foci and portfolio size) reveals that Fund fees were not merely “within the range” of advisory fees paid by similar funds, but rather and more precisely, were near the very top of that range.

221. In sum, the Fee Approval Summary indicates that the Board displayed inadequate conscientiousness in its evaluation of, and conclusions respecting, comparative fees, by uncritically accepting the incomplete, inaccurate and/or biased information with which it was presented concerning the services provided to non-fund clients and the fees paid by other comparable mutual funds, and by failing to obtain accurate, unbiased and/or complete information with respect to these matters.

222. **Nature and Quality of Services.** Although the Fee Approval Summary asserts that Board considered certain information concerning the nature and quality of the services provided by FMI to the Fund, it also indicates that information reviewed by the Board was materially inaccurate, and that the Board's evaluation and conclusions with respect to this matter were flawed and counterfactual.

223. Specifically, the Board, "[i]n considering the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by FMI, [] reviewed a report describing the portfolio management, shareholder communication and servicing, prospective shareholder assistance and regulatory compliance services provided by FMI to the Funds," and concluded: (a) that "FMI was providing essential services to the Funds;" (b) that "[i]n particular, [] FMI was preparing reports to shareholders in addition to those required by law;" and (c) that FMI "was providing services to the Funds that were in addition to the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients."

224. However, the Board's conclusions with respect to FMI's services, and the above-described information on which they were based, suffer from the following and substantial flaws.

a. First, and as already partially indicated immediately above (*see* ¶ 220, *supra*), the report provided to the Board – and upon which the Board based its conclusions concerning FMI's services – inflated the services actually provided by FMI to the Fund, and was therefore substantially misleading.

i. For example, as already indicated immediately above, the reports assertions concerning the "prospective shareholder

assistance and regulatory compliance services provided by FMI to the Funds” were misleading and/or counterfactual, as the Fund required no “prospective shareholder assistance” services at all (and even if it did, such services would be provided by the Fund’s transfer agent, not FMI), and as “ regulatory compliance services” were in largest part provided by entities other than FMI (*i.e.*, the Fund’s transfer agent and legal counsel), and to the extent provided by FMI, FMI was *separately* compensated by the Fund for such services. *See* ¶ 220(a), *supra*.

- ii. Likewise, notwithstanding the report’s assertion that FMI provided “shareholder [] servicing” services to the Fund, in reality such shareholder servicing was provided by the UBFS, not FMI, as detailed at length in Section V.C, *supra*.
- b. Second, consequently, the only services described in the report that FMI actually provided to the Fund were: (1) “portfolio management” (*i.e.*, Portfolio Selection Services; and (2) “shareholder communication” (*i.e.*, Other Services). However, while these were “essential services,” the Board’s conclusions with respect to these services inflated the quality and amount of the services FMI provided, and were counterfactual.
- i. For example, as already indicated immediately above (*see* ¶ 220, *supra*), the Board’s conclusion that FMI “was providing services to the Funds that were in addition to the services investment advisers typically provided to non-mutual fund clients,” was without basis and counterfactual, as the services FMI provided to its arm’s-length, non-

captive clients were substantially identical to the services it provided to the Fund.

- ii. Similarly, while the Board was correct in concluding that the shareholder communications that FMI provided to the Fund exceeded “those required by law,” the excess was not great (quarterly rather bi-annual reporting of performance), and may have been a mere artifact of the *greater* shareholder communication requirements demanded by FMI’s arm’s-length clients (quarterly reporting). Because FMI’s arm’s-length clients and FMI’s captive fund clients received identical Portfolio Selection Services, the quarterly reports provided to arm’s-length clients could easily be reproduced and provided to FMI’s captive funds, including the Funds. Indeed, the quarterly reports provided to these two sets of clients were substantially identical. *See* ¶¶ 93-95, *supra*.

225. In sum, the Fee Approval Summary indicates that the Board displayed inadequate conscientiousness in its evaluation of, and conclusions respecting, the nature, extent and quality of FMI’s services, by uncritically accepting the inaccurate and/or biased information with which it was presented concerning the services purportedly provided to the Fund by FMI, and by failing to obtain accurate, unbiased and/or complete information with respect to FMI’s provision of services to the Fund and to FMI’s arm’s-length clients.

226. **Profitability.** Although the Fee Approval Summary asserts that Board considered certain information indicating that FMI’s profit margins, purportedly from its investment advisory operations relating to the Fund, were in line with those disclosed by publicly-traded investment advisors, it also indicates that the profitability information reviewed by the Board was materially inaccurate and incomplete, and that the Board’s evaluation and

conclusion with respect to profitability were without adequate basis, flawed and/or counterfactual.

227. Specifically, “[i]n concluding that the advisory fees payable by [the] Fund were reasonable,” the Board “reviewed a report” purporting to indicate “that the profits FMI realized with respect to the Common Stock Fund and Large Cap Fund expressed as a percentage of revenues were generally comparable to that of publicly traded investment advisers.”

228. However, the Board’s conclusion concerning FMI’s profitability, and the above-described information on which it was based, suffer from the following and substantial flaws:

- a. First, as detailed above at ¶ 214(a), the profitability discussions in the Fund’s annual Fee Approval Summaries have undergone minute, but highly telling, alterations over the course of the prior decade: prior references to FMI’s “small” profits have been omitted; and prior assertions that FMI’s profit margins are “generally *less* than that of publicly traded investment advisers” (emphasis added) have been changed to “generally *comparable* to that of publicly traded investment advisers” (emphasis added). These changes indicate that FMI’s profits are no longer small (*i.e.*, they are large), and no longer less than those of other investment advisers (*i.e.*, more than other investment advisers).
- b. Second, the profitability comparison described in the Fee Approval Summary is, at a minimum, imprecise throughout – at both ends (*i.e.*, FMI’s profitability and the profitability of unidentified publicly traded investment advisers) as well as in the middle (the vague assertion that the levels of profitability are “comparable”) – and, at a maximum, misleading and/or counterfactual.
 - i. For example, the conclusion that FMI’s profit margins and those of other investment advisers are “comparable” is so vague as to be meaningless: any one thing is equally “comparable” to any other (no matter whether the first is

- smaller than, equal to, or larger than the second). The only matter that is certain, given the changing profitability language described above, is that FMI's profits, while "comparable" to those of other investment advisors, are more precisely not "less than" those of investment advisors.
- ii. Similarly, and as detailed above in ¶ 220(e), *supra*, given the usage elsewhere in the Fee Approval Summary of neutral and vague terminology to mask particularly-lopsided realities (particularly, describing Fund advisory fees to be "within the range" charged to comparable mutual funds, notwithstanding that systematic analysis of all comparable mutual funds indicates more precisely that Fund advisory fees are located near the *very top* of such range), the usage of the term "comparable" here likely operates in similar fashion to hide the more precise reality that FMI's profits from the Fund are significantly *higher* than those enjoyed on average by other investment advisors.
 - iii. Furthermore, the publicly-disclosed financial statements of publicly-traded investment managers provide insight only as to such managers' *overall* profitability from all of their operations. Such managers do not disclose any fund-specific measures of profitability (*i.e.*, the profits they derive from advising particular mutual funds). Consequently, the only comparison possible is to such advisors' *overall* profit margins.

iv. Relatedly, the Fee Approval Summary does not make clear whether such overall profit margins of other investment advisors are being compared to either (1) FMI's overall profit margins, or (2) FMI's Fund-specific profit margins – and, if the latter, how FMI's costs are allocated among its captive funds and other clients. To the extent the comparison is apples to apples and relates to FMI's overall profit margins, such comparison is irrelevant and/or misleading, given above-detailed indications that FMI's *Fund-specific profit margins* are much higher than its overall profit margins. And even if the comparison is to FMI's Fund-specific profit margins, the comparison may still be misleading, depending on the (undisclosed) manner in which FMI's advisory costs were allocated (*see e.g.* ¶ 215(b) n. 16, *supra*).

229. In sum, the Fee Approval Summary in no way indicates that the Board, during the course of evaluating and approving the Fund's advisory fee, exhibited adequate conscientiousness by reviewing relevant, complete and/or accurate information concerning FMI's Fund-specific profitability. Indeed, given (1) the detailed allegations herein (Section VI.E, *supra*) indicating that FMI's Fund-specific profitability was higher than FMI's overall profitability and higher than the Fund's share of FMI's revenues (which, at 45.5%, was itself quite high), and (2) the absence of such specificity in the Fee Approval Summary, the Fee Approval Summary, if anything, indicates that the Board displayed inadequate conscientiousness in its evaluation of, and conclusions respecting, FMI's profitability, relied on inaccurate or misleading information concerning FMI's profits and profit margins, as well as those of unidentified "publicly traded investment managers," and/or failed to obtain accurate and objective information with respect to these matters.

230. **Fall-out Benefits.** The Fee Approval Summary contains representations purporting to indicate that Board considered information concerning fall-out benefits enjoyed by FMI as a result of its relationship with the Fund, but these very representations indicate that information reviewed by the Board was materially incomplete, and that the Board's evaluation and conclusions with respect to this matter were flawed and lacked adequate basis.

231. Specifically, in reviewing and approving the Fund's fees, the Board "reviewed reports discussing the manner in which portfolio transactions for the Funds were conducted, including the use of soft dollars," and concluded that the benefits FMI obtained through such soft dollar payments also benefited the Fund.

232. Soft dollar arrangements have frequently been identified as fall-out benefits that accrue to investment advisors by virtue of their relationship to the mutual funds they advise. The term "soft dollars" refers to a practice in the mutual fund industry where a fund's investment advisor, in order to obtain research from broker-dealers that the investment advisor would otherwise have to pay for out of its own pocket (with "hard" dollars), instead obtains such research by agreeing to direct certain amounts of mutual fund portfolio transactions for completion through the broker-dealer, thus providing the broker-dealer with a stream of commissions expensed to the mutual fund. The adviser thus obtains the research it wishes, while the mutual fund pays for such research (expensed to fund shareholders).

233. However, the Board's conclusion with respect to FMI's fall-out benefits, and the above-described information on which it was based, relates solely to the matter of soft dollar arrangements.

234. Here, however, detailed allegations indicate the existence of *further and much more substantial fall-out benefits*: namely, FMI's advisory stream of as much as \$42.3 per year derived from providing copies of the Fund's portfolio to arm's-length, non-captive clients. See ¶¶ 174-86 and Table 14, *supra*. The Fee Approval Summary contains no indication that the Board considered such fall-out benefits. To the contrary, their absence from the Fee Approval Summary, coupled with the presence of the far more inconsequential soft-dollar arrangements, is

strong indication that the Board failed to consider the fall-out benefits identified here, and consequently that the Board's evaluation and conclusions with respect to fall-out benefits lacked adequate basis.

235. **Economies of Scale.** Although the Fee Approval Summary asserts that Board considered information concerning FMI's realization of economies of scale as the Fund grew, and whether advisory fee levels reflected such economies, it also indicates that the information reviewed by the Board was incomplete, and that the Board lacked adequate conscientiousness in its evaluation and conclusions with respect to these matters.

236. Specifically, in approving FMI's advisory fees and "concluding that the advisory fees payable by [the] Fund were reasonable," the Board: (a) "considered . . . the extent to which economies of scale would be realized as each Fund grew and whether fee levels reflect any economies of scale;" and (b) "also noted" that while FMI's advisory fee rates for the Fund (and FMI's other captive funds) did not feature any breakpoints ("the investment advisory fee for each of the Funds was not adjusted if the Funds grew"), the Board "did not consider that factor [*i.e.*, the absence of breakpoints] to be significant because of the other factors considered."

237. However, the Board's conclusions with respect to FMI's economies of scale in providing the Fund with advisory services and to whether FMI's advisory fees reflected such economies, and the above-described information on which they were based, suffer from the following and substantial flaws.

a. First, although the Fee Approval Summary does not indicate any actual information or data reviewed by the Board concerning matters related to FMI's economies of scale in providing the Fund with advisory services, close examination suggests that it concedes the existence of such economies.

i. For example, and as detailed above at ¶ 214(b), whereas in certain prior years (for example, 2007 and 2008) the Fee Approval Summaries contained explicit assertions that economies of scale were *not* generated, such explicit

assertions were thereafter excised from all subsequent Fee Approval Summaries even as all other language remained identical (*i.e.*, from 2009 until the present day). This particular and minute change in the Fee Approval Summary's wording over time is tacit, but strong, indication that economies of scale *do* exist.

- ii. Similarly, the current language and logic of the Fee Approval Summary likewise contains an embedded, and tacit, concession that such economies exist. Specifically, although the Board “noted” that the FMI’s captive fund advisory fee rates featured no breakpoints (which reduce rates as fund size grows to reflect economy of scale benefits), the Board concluded the absence of breakpoints was not “significant” in light of “the other factors considered.” (*i.e.*, in the Board’s purported estimation, FMI’s fees, even without breakpoints, appeared reasonable from the perspective of fee comparisons, the nature and quality of the services provided, FMI’s profitability and fall-out benefits). If economies of scale did not exist, the absence of breakpoints would not need justification by “other factors,” but would be justified in and of itself: the absence of breakpoints would be reasonable in light of the absence of economies of scale. *A fortiori*, the fact that justification of the absence of breakpoints relied on such “other factors” indicates *that it was not justifiable on its own terms: i.e.*, that economies of scale did in fact exist.

- b. Second, the Fee Approval Summary's wholly conclusory assertion that the Board reviewed information relating to economies of scale provides no indication of any actual information the Board reviewed, let alone whether such information was accurate, complete and/or provided the Board with a sufficient basis to make a determination concerning FMI's advisory fees in light of FMI's economies of scale.
- c. Third, the substantial and particularized factual allegations here indicate: (1) that such information was inaccurate, incomplete or otherwise insufficient for the Board to make an adequate evaluation of FMI's fees in light of FMI's economies of scale; and/or (2) that the Board failed to apply adequate conscientiousness in its consideration of these matters.
 - i. As detailed above, particularized factual allegations indicate that the FMI enjoyed tremendous economies of scale in providing the Fund with advisory services: as the Fund grew more than 100-fold in size, from less than \$100 million to over \$9 billion, the services provided, and the cost to FMI to provide such services, barely grew. *See* Section VI.C.2, *supra*.
 - ii. If the Board did not consider this information (because FMI failed to furnish it, and/or the Board failed to request it), the Board's consideration and conclusions lack adequate basis.
 - iii. If the Board did consider this information, the Board's consideration lacked adequate conscientiousness, in light of the fact that the Board found FMI's advisory fee rates, which featured no breakpoints whatsoever, reasonable notwithstanding such economies.

- d. Fourth and finally, the sole justification provided by the Board for approving FMI's advisory fees – notwithstanding the Board's explicit recognition that that the fees featured no breakpoints, and tacit recognition that economies of scale were present – was that, purportedly, the Board's consideration of “the other factors” indicated to the Board that FMI's advisory fees were reasonable. However, as detailed immediately above, the Board's evaluations and conclusions with respect to each of these other factors was itself substantially flawed, and did not constitute an adequate basis for the Board's conclusion here. *See* ¶¶ 218-34, *supra*.

4. The Board Rubber-Stamped the Advisory Fees that FMI Proposed

238. None of the above-detailed information relevant to evaluation of advisory fees is particularly new, or confronted the Board with new facts.

- a. FMI's advisory fee rates have stayed exactly the same, at a flat 0.75% levied against all Fund assets, and without any breakpoints, since 2005, as have the nature of the advisory services that FMI has provided.
- b. As Fund assets rose to above \$500 million in 2007, above \$1 billion in 2008, \$2 billion in 2009, \$3 billion in 2010, \$4 billion in 2011, etc., economies of scale have long been present – and, given FMI's constant and breakpoint-free fee schedule, monopolized by FMI. These, in turn, caused FMI's profitability, both from Fund-related operations specifically and overall, to boom.
- c. Similarly, the fall-out benefits alleged here -- arising from FMI's provision to arm's-length clients, at discounted fee rates, of copies of the Fund and of the advisory services developed and paid for by the Fund – began to be realized as soon as the Fund was first formed. Between 2005 and 2008, the total sum of such copies grew from approximately \$100 million to \$800 million, and

reached \$1.8 billion by 2009, \$2.16 billion by 2010, \$4.4 billion by 2011, etc.¹⁷

239. Notwithstanding the long and continuing existence of the above facts and factors, the Board has continued to approve the advisory fees proposed by FMI, not just in in December 2014, but in prior years as well, when the same facts and factors were present. Indeed, as detailed above (*see* ¶¶ 212-14, *supra*), the Fee Approval Summaries describing the Board's consideration and conclusions with respect to these factors have been, each year during the prior decade, word-for-word identical to each other.

240. Consequently, there is no indication that the Board has taken any action, either in the most recent fiscal year or in any of the preceding ones, to reject the advisory fees proposed by FMI, or to act in any way to reduce or alter such investment advisory fees.

241. In effect, therefore, FMI has itself determined the investment advisory fees to which the Fund is subject, by proposing fees each year which the Board, in effect, has rubber-stamped with its own approval.

242. There is no indication that the Board did anything other than rubber-stamp the investment advisory fees that FMI proposed. There is no indication that the Board ever rejected advisory fees proposed by FMI, or negotiated for or demanded lower advisory fees, or negotiated a "most favored nation" provision into the IAA (which would require that the fee rate paid by the Fund be at least as favorable as the lowest rate other clients pay for the same or substantially the same investment advisory services).

243. In all the above respects, the Board's "captive" behavior with respect to FMI differs diametrically from the behavior exhibited by FMI's non-captive, arm's-length clients.

- a. First, as both a "standard" matter and with respect to each of the particular arm's-length FMI clients identified herein, FMI's arm's-length clients for

¹⁷ These figures are derived from yearly comparison of (1) the total assets under FMI management invested in FMI's Large Cap Equity investment strategy; and (2) the Fund's total assets. As the Fund was part of the assets so managed (indeed, generally, the single largest part), the difference between the two represents the total value of portfolios identical to the Fund's that FMI provided to arm's-length clients.

FMI's Large Cap Equity investment advisory services received substantially identical services from FMI but paid substantially lower investment advisory fees for such services. *See* Section VI.B.1 and Table 9, *supra*. (And to the extent the Other Services received by the Fund and FMI's arm's-length clients differed (Portfolio Selection Services differed not at all), the actual contracts governing the services indicate that FMI's arm's-length clients negotiated to receive more extensive services than the Fund. *See* ¶¶ 109 and 117, *supra*.)

- b. Second and relatedly, all such arm's-length clients, as both a "standard" matter and with respect to each of the particular arm's-length FMI clients identified herein, achieved the lower fees they did *by ensuring that FMI's advisory fee rates featured breakpoints* (unlike the Fund's advisory fee rate, which did not). *See* Table 9, *supra*. For example, Northwestern paid FMI 0.65% on the first \$25 million of AUM, 0.55% on the next \$25 million, 0.45% on the next \$50 million, and 0.40% on all AUM above \$100 million (*i.e.*, FMI's "standard" breakpoint schedule for its arm's-length institutional clients), while Vantagepoint paid FMI 0.32% on the first \$100 million, and 0.28% on all AUM above \$100 million. *Id.*
- c. Third, notwithstanding that FMI's stated "standard" advisory fee rates for its institutional arm's-length clients (*i.e.*, the fee rates described immediately above that Northwestern paid to FMI) were themselves far lower than the Fund's, further particularized facts indicate that certain FMI arm's-length clients managed to negotiate for and receive rates even lower than FMI's purported arm's-length standard. *See* Table 9, *supra*. For example, Vantagepoint negotiated FMI's standard fee rates downward by at least 30% (to 0.32% on the first \$100 million, and 0.28% on all AUM above \$100 million). *Id.*

d. Fourth, FMI's arm's length clients in fact negotiated "most favored nation" clauses into their contracts with FMI. For example, Northwestern's contract with FMI contained a clause that forced FMI, in the event it provided similar services to other similar or smaller clients at lower rates, to offer such rates to Northwestern as well:

[FMI] will not agree to a lower effective fee rate with any other comparable client, as defined hereinafter, without simultaneously offering the same effective fee rate to [Northwestern], pursuant to this Agreement. For purposes of this provision, the term "comparable client" shall mean any person or entity, excluding clients whose fees are based on performance and clients who invest in commingled funds, that (1) enters into an investment management agreement with [FMI] after the date hereof (that is not a renewal, extension of or an amendment of an existing agreement) for the management of an account that is comparable or smaller in size (either alone or together with other accounts of it and its affiliates) to the Portfolio and (2) receives similar investment management services to those provided to the Portfolio, including without limitation, having comparable investment guidelines, restrictions and objectives. The determination of the applicability of this provision to any comparable client shall be made at the time of [FMI's] agreement to an effective fee rate.

See Northwestern Subadvisory Contract at paragraph 5(c).

244. FMI's arm's-length clients were able to secure superior rates (and services) from FMI precisely because they were obtained through true arm's-length negotiations between independent and non-captive counterparties. For example, the Subadvised Funds' advisors, MSA and VIA, select subadvisors such as FMI through a competitive selection process, with multiple candidates submitting proposals, and through negotiations that include exchanges of proposals and counterproposals – all of which result in reductions to the fee rates paid by FMI's arm's-length counterparties. By negotiating lower fees with FMI, the Subadvised Funds' advisors were able to increase the amount of their retained profits.

245. The Fund, as a captive fund and with a Board exhibiting captive behavior, does not engage in any similar such process. No other proposals from other investment advisors were

solicited, submitted or evaluated, and FMI's sole fee proposals are approved in rubber-stamp fashion without reductions achieved through negotiations or counterproposals.

246. The Board's rubber-stamping has allowed FMI to continue to maintain and enjoy excessive investment advisory fees from the Fund for many years. Indeed, and as detailed above, the investment advisory fee rates that FMI extracts from the Fund have remained exactly the same every year during the prior decade, notwithstanding that, in light of the Fund's growth (and the consequent growth in FMI's economy of scale benefits, profits and fall-out benefits), such fees are every year, increasingly, excessive and disproportionate to the services rendered.

247. The Board's captive behavior and/or lack of adequate conscientiousness in evaluating and approving the Fund's advisory stems, at least in part, from the fact that the information received by the Board, and the "reports" considered by the Board as mentioned in the Fee Approval Summaries, are packaged and presented by Defendant.

248. FMI did not provide the Board with sufficient, complete, and/or accurate information needed to fulfill its obligations, with the result that the fee-setting process lacked good faith and integrity.

249. In approving the IAA, the Board relied on information and analyses prepared by FMI and designed to support FMI's rationalizations for the fees charged to the Fund. For example and as detailed above, the Fee Approval Summaries indicate that FMI has not provided, and the Board has not considered, adequate information regarding, among other things: the advisory fees charged and services provided by FMI to its arm's-length clients; the economies of scale enjoyed and fall-out benefits received by FMI; and the profitability of the Fund to FMI (and how to evaluate the profitability data in light of economies of scale).

250. The Board has not considered information or analyses reflecting the interests of the Fund or its shareholders with respect to FMI's investment advisory fees, and has not critically assessed FMI's rationalization for those fees. For example, and as the Fee Approval Summaries indicate, it appears that (1) FMI has made misleading representations to the Fund Trustees, including representations regarding the services FMI provides to the Fund as compared

to arm's-length clients, FMI's economies of scale in providing services to the Fund, and FMI's profitability, and (2) the Board rarely, if ever, questions any information provided by FMI.

251. In particular, the Board has uncritically accepted FMI's representations that the lower fees paid by arm's-length, non-captive fund clients reflect differences in the services provided to those clients. The Board has not appropriately examined whether the investment advisory services provided to those clients are materially different from the services provided to the Fund under the IAA, or the extent of any such differences. Nor has the Board considered appropriate information about the cost of providing any additional services required by the IAA (notwithstanding that the IAA, on its face, appears to require fewer rather than more extensive services) to assess whether the difference in fees is warranted by any such differences in the services provided.

VII. THE EXCESSIVE INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEES HARM THE FUND

252. Investment advisory fees are paid to Defendant out of the Fund's assets. Each dollar in fees paid by the Fund directly reduces the value of the Fund's investment portfolio by like amount.

253. Additionally, the payment of excessive investment advisory fees to Defendant harms the Fund on a going forward basis because the Fund loses investment returns and profits that it could have earned on the amounts paid out as fees to Defendant.

254. The Fund has sustained millions of dollars in damages due to the excessive investment advisory fees paid to Defendant.

255. During the Fund's most recent complete fiscal year, ended September 30, 2014, the Fund paid to Defendant \$66,171,584 in investment advisory fees. Additionally, during the subsequent six-month period ended March 31, 2015, the Fund paid to Defendant a further \$35,708,912 in investment advisory fees. No information is currently available concerning any investment advisory fees paid to FMI by the Fund during any periods subsequent to March 31, 2015.

256. Foregoing factual allegations indicate that a substantial portion of the investment advisory fees are excessive fees. Specifically, apt fee comparisons variously indicate that 21%-63% of Defendant's current investment advisory fees are excessive. *See* Sections VI.B.1-2 and ¶¶ 98-101, 118-22 and 126-30, *supra*.

VIII. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

ICA SECTION 36(b) BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY (EXCESSIVE INVESTMENT ADVISORY FEES)

257. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

258. Plaintiff asserts this count, on behalf of and for the benefit of the Fund, against Defendant FMI.

259. Defendant is the investment adviser to the Fund.

260. Under Section 36(b), Defendant owes a fiduciary duty to the Fund with respect to its receipt of investment advisory fees and other compensation from the Fund.

261. Defendant breached its fiduciary duty under Section 36(b) by charging investment advisory fees to the Fund that are so disproportionately large that they bear no reasonable relationship to the value of the services provided by Defendant and could not have been the product of arm's-length bargaining.

262. Defendant has received and continues to receive excessive investment advisory fees attributable to Defendant's retention and monopolization of substantial economies of scale benefits – and further “fall-out” benefits – in connection with Defendant's provision of investment advisory services to the Fund, and has not shared any such benefits with the Fund and/or Fund shareholders.

263. The investment advisory fees charged by Defendant to the Fund are and have been grossly excessive in light of the true cost of providing those services to the Fund.

264. In charging and receiving such excessive fees and failing to put the interests of the Fund and/or Fund shareholders such as Plaintiff ahead of its own interests, Defendant has breached its statutory fiduciary duties to the Fund and/or Fund shareholders.

265. As a direct, proximate, and foreseeable result of Defendant's breach of its fiduciary duty under Section 36(b), the Fund has sustained millions of dollars in damages.

266. Pursuant to Section 36(b)(3), Plaintiff seeks to recover, on behalf of and for the benefit of the Fund, the actual damages resulting from Defendant's breach of its fiduciary duty, including the excessive investment advisory fees paid by the Fund to Defendant and investment returns that would have accrued to the Fund had those fees remained in the portfolio and available for investment.

267. Alternatively, under Section 47(b) of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-46(b), Plaintiff seeks rescission of the IAA and restitution of all excessive investment advisory fees paid by the Fund pursuant to the IAA.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment on behalf of and for the benefit of the Fund, as follows:

- a. Declaring that Defendant violated Section 36(b) of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-35(b), through receipt of excessive investment advisory fees from the Fund;
- b. Permanently enjoining Defendant from further violations of Section 36(b);
- c. Awarding compensatory damages against Defendant, including repayment to the Fund of all unlawful and excessive investment advisory fees paid to Defendant by the Fund from one year prior to the commencement of this action through the date of trial, lost investment returns on those amounts, and interest thereon;
- d. Rescinding the IAA pursuant to Section 47 of the ICA, 15 U.S.C. § 80a-46, including restitution to the Fund of the excessive investment advisory fees

paid to Defendant by the Fund from one year prior to the commencement of this action through the date of trial, lost investment returns on those amounts, and interest thereon;

e. Awarding Plaintiff reasonable costs in this action, including attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and such other items as may be allowed to the maximum extent permitted by law; and

f. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

X. JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: September 30, 2015

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