



PROSPECTUS

FEBRUARY 28, 2017

Payden/Kravitz Cash Balance Plan Fund
(Adviser Class — Ticker Symbol PKCBX)

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

table of contents

Payden/Kravitz Cash Balance Plan Fund (Adviser Class)	
» Fund Summary	2
» Overview of the Fund and Cash Balance Pension Plans	6
» More About Investment Strategies, Related Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	7
» Management of the Fund	13
» Shareholder Information	14
Pricing of Fund Shares: Net Asset Value	14
How to Purchase Shares	14
How to Redeem Shares	16
Cost Basis Reporting	17
Market Timing Activities	17
Dividends and Distributions	17
Tax Information	17
General Information	18
Appendix A: Description of Ratings	19
Appendix B: Privacy Notice	23
Appendix C: Financial Highlights	24

PAYDEN/KRAVITZ CASH BALANCE PLAN FUND

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE:

The Fund seeks income and total return consistent with preservation of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES:

The following table shows the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fee	1.10%
Other Expenses	0.33%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.68%
Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement ¹	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement	1.50%

¹ Payden/Kravitz Investment Advisers LLC ("Payden/Kravitz") has contractually agreed that, for so long as it is the investment adviser to the Fund, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver or Expense Reimbursement (excluding 12b-1 Distribution Fees, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 1.25%.

Example of Fund Expenses: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the guaranteed fee waiver or expense reimbursement for all time periods). Although your actual expenses may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your expenses would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$153	\$474	\$818	\$1,791

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund incurs transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 55% of the average value of its long-term holdings.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:

- The Fund is designed as an investment vehicle for cash balance pension plans. The Fund seeks to earn a total return, net of fees and expenses, that is equivalent to the interest crediting rate established by the Internal Revenue Service for cash balance pension plans using the 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond Yield. The Fund seeks to earn this rate each calendar year.
- The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in a wide variety of debt instruments and income-producing securities. These include (1) debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and foreign governments and their agencies and instrumentalities, political subdivisions of foreign governments (such as provinces and municipalities), and supranational organizations (such as the World Bank); (2) debt securities, loans and commercial paper issued by U.S. and foreign companies; (3) municipal securities, which are debt obligations issued by state and local governments, territories and possessions of the United States, regional governmental authorities, and their agencies and instrumentalities, the interest on which may, or may not, be exempt from Federal income tax; (4) convertible bonds and preferred stock; and (5) real estate investment trusts.
- The Fund may invest up to 50% of its total assets in securities rated below investment grade (commonly called "junk bonds"). Investment grade debt securities are rated within the four highest grades by at least one of the major ratings agencies, such as Standard & Poor's (at least BBB-), Moody's (at least Baa3) or Fitch (at least BBB-), or are securities that Payden/Kravitz determines to be of comparable quality.
- The Fund may invest up to 40% of its total assets in securities issued by governments, agencies and instrumentalities of emerging market countries, and other issuers organized or headquartered in emerging market countries.
- The Fund invests in debt securities of any maturity and there is no limit on the Fund's minimum or maximum average portfolio maturity.

PAYDEN/KRAVITZ CASH BALANCE PLAN FUND (continued)

- ✦ The Fund invests in securities payable in U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. The Fund may hedge this foreign currency exposure to the U.S. dollar.
- ✦ The Fund may also invest in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies.
- ✦ The Fund may invest in derivative instruments, such as option contracts on individual stocks, indices or exchange-traded funds, futures contracts, currency forward contracts and swap agreements, including interest rate swaps, principally to hedge market risk, but also to efficiently add specific sector, currency, interest rate or style exposure to the Fund.
- ✦ To gain exposure to various markets consistent with the investment strategies of the Fund, the Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and other investment companies, including for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies, and including investment companies for which the Adviser provides investment management services (affiliated funds).

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS:

Depending on the circumstances, there is always the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks could also affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- ✦ *Interest Rates.* To the extent that the Fund invests in debt securities, the income on and value of your shares in the Fund will fluctuate along with interest rates. When interest rates rise, the market prices of the debt securities the Fund owns usually decline. When interest rates fall, the prices of these securities usually increase. Generally, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities. Interest rates have been historically low, so the Fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may rise. The negative impact on fixed income securities resulting from such rate increases could be swift and significant. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the Fund.
- ✦ *Extension Risk.* Rising interest rates can cause the average maturity of the Fund’s holdings of mortgage-backed securities to lengthen unexpectedly due to a drop in prepayments. This would increase the sensitivity of the Fund to rising rates, and could cause certain of the Fund’s investments to decline in value more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone.
- ✦ *Credit Risk.* Debt securities are also subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time and the related risk that the value of a debt security may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability or willingness to make such payments. A debt security’s credit rating reflects the credit risk associated with the debt obligation. Generally, higher-rated debt securities involve lower credit risk than lower-rated debt securities. Credit risk is often higher for corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed and foreign government debt securities than for U.S. Government debt securities.
- ✦ *Market Events Risk.* Over the past several years, financial markets, such as those in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere, have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. The U.S. Government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. This and other government intervention may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. The Federal Reserve recently has reduced its market support activities. Further reduction or withdrawal of Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank support, including interest rate increases, could negatively affect the financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of certain securities held by the Fund.
- ✦ *Liquidity Risk.* Some investments may be difficult to purchase or sell, particularly during times of market instability. In addition, the Fund may not receive proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period of time, which in some cases could exceed several weeks or longer. The Fund will not receive sales proceeds until settlement occurs, which may constrain the Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests or other obligations. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value. If the Fund must sell illiquid assets to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be unable to sell such assets at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to certain market segments. Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, as well as the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities. Liquidity risk is likely to be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds are higher than normal.
- ✦ *Below Investment Grade Credit.* Below investment grade debt securities (commonly called “junk bonds”) are speculative and involve a greater risk of default and price change due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness. The market prices of these debt securities may fluctuate more than the market prices of investment grade debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.
- ✦ *Foreign Investments.* Investing in foreign securities poses additional risks. The performance of foreign securities can be adversely affected by the different political, regulatory and economic environments in countries where the Fund invests. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may also adversely affect the value of foreign debt securities in which the Fund has invested. The value of the Fund’s investments may decline because of factors affecting the particular issuer as well as foreign markets and issuers

PAYDEN/KRAVITZ CASH BALANCE PLAN FUND (continued)

generally, such as unfavorable or unsuccessful government actions, reduction of government or central bank support and political or financial instability. Lack of information may also affect the value, volatility and liquidity of these securities.

- ✦ *Emerging Markets.* The risks of foreign investing are heightened for securities of issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. In addition to all of the risks of investing in foreign developed markets, emerging markets are more susceptible to governmental interference, local taxes being imposed on foreign investments, restrictions on gaining access to sales proceeds, and less liquid and efficient trading markets.
- ✦ *Equity Securities.* Investing in equity securities poses certain risks, including a sudden decline in a holding's share price, or an overall decline in the stock market. The value of the Fund's investment in any such securities will fluctuate on a day-to-day basis with movements in the stock market, as well as in response to the activities of the individual companies whose equity securities the Fund owns. Moreover, purchasing stocks perceived to be undervalued brings additional risks. For example, the issuing company's condition may worsen instead of improve, or the pace and extent of any improvement may be less than expected.
- ✦ *Derivatives.* As indicated above, even though the Fund may use derivative instruments mainly as a hedging mechanism, the use of derivative instruments, such as options, futures or swaps, involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional instruments. For example, the use of a derivative instrument involves the risk that the Fund may sustain a loss due to the failure of the counterparty to the contract to make required payments or to otherwise comply with the contract's terms. Also, because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. As noted above in the "Principal Investment Strategies" discussion, the Fund expects in particular to use currency contracts, options contracts, futures contracts and swap agreements. To the extent that the Fund invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect the Fund's income. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time. Turning to futures or options contracts, a purchase or sale of a futures or options contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures or options contract. In addition, there can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in the Fund securities being hedged. Similarly, there are significant differences between the securities markets and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. With respect to interest rate swaps, a key risk is that Payden/Kravitz, as the Fund's investment adviser, could incorrectly forecast interest rates. If rates do not move as expected, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all.
- ✦ *Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk.* Investing in an investment company or ETF presents the risk that the investment company or ETF in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares.
- ✦ *Affiliated Fund Risk.* When the Adviser invests Fund assets in an investment company that is also managed by the Adviser, the risk presented is that, due to its own financial interest or other business considerations, the Adviser may have had an incentive to make that investment in lieu of investments by the Fund directly in portfolio securities, or in lieu of investment in investment companies sponsored or managed by others.
- ✦ *Redemption Risk.* The Fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the Fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs. In addition, redemption risk is heightened during periods of overall market turmoil. The redemption by one or more large shareholders of their holdings in the Fund could adversely affect the Fund's performance. If the Fund is forced to liquidate its assets under unfavorable conditions or at inopportune times, the value of the Fund's shares may decline.
- ✦ *Management Risk.* The investment techniques and analysis used by the Fund's portfolio managers may not produce the desired results.

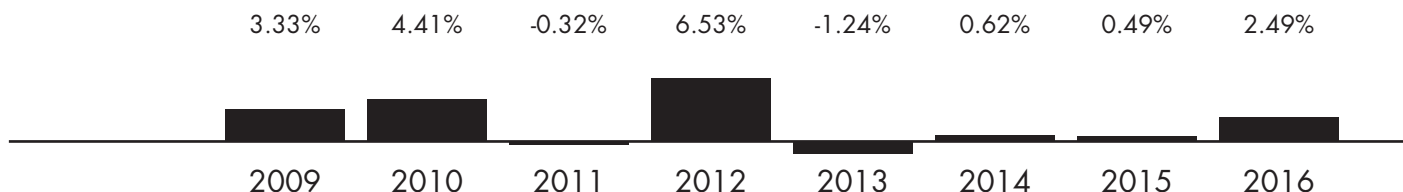
PAST FUND PERFORMANCE:

The information in the bar chart and table below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns over time compare with those of a broad measure of market performance, the 30-Year U.S. Treasury Bond Yield.

After-tax returns for the Fund are calculated using the highest individual Federal marginal income tax rates for each year and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. They also may not be relevant to investors who hold Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. The returns "After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" may be higher than the other return figures because they include the effect of a tax benefit an investor may receive from the capital losses that may have been incurred by an investor in connection with the sale of Fund shares.

PAYDEN/KRAVITZ CASH BALANCE PLAN FUND (continued)

Updated performance information for the Fund may be found on the Fund's Internet site at payden.com. Past performance (before and after taxes) is no guarantee of future results.

Year by Year Total Returns

During the eight-year period, the Fund's best quarter was 3rdQ 2012 (3.12%), and the worst quarter was 3rdQ 2011 (-3.18%).

<u>Average Annual Returns Through 12/31/16</u>	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (9/22/08)
Payden/Kravitz Cash Balance Plan Fund			
Before Taxes	2.49%	1.74%	2.13%
After Taxes on Distributions	1.75%	0.93%	1.39%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	1.41%	0.98%	1.33%
30-Year U.S. Treasury Bond Yield	2.97%	3.11%	3.45%

(The returns for the index are before any deduction for taxes, fees or expenses.)

MANAGEMENT:

Investment Adviser. Payden/Kravitz Investment Advisers LLC is the Fund's investment adviser. Payden/Kravitz is a joint venture between Payden & Rygel ("Payden") and Kravitz Investment Services, Inc. ("Kravitz").

Portfolio Managers. Brian Matthews, Scott Weiner and Brad Boyd serve as portfolio managers for the Fund. Mr. Matthews, Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA"), is a Managing Principal of Payden, which he joined in 1986. Mr. Weiner is a Managing Principal of Payden, which he joined in 1993. Mr. Boyd, CFA, is a Senior Vice President of Payden, which he joined in 2002.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES:

The minimum initial investment is \$25,000, and there is no minimum on subsequent investments. The minimum initial investment may be reduced for investors that meet certain standards.

You may redeem shares by contacting the Fund in writing, at Payden Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 1611, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611, by calling 1-800-572-9336, via the Fund's Internet site at payden.com or through a financial intermediary. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established these options on your account.

TAX INFORMATION:

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Tax-deferred amounts may be subject to tax later.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES:

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Internet site for more information.

The Payden/Kravitz Cash Balance Plan Fund (the “Fund”) is designed for investment by cash balance pension plans. Cash balance pension plans are defined benefit plans (*i.e.*, pension plans that provide specific benefits at retirement for each eligible participant) that define promised benefits in terms of stated account balances. A cash balance plan specifies the amount of contribution to be credited to each plan participant, and further provides that each plan participant’s account will be credited with a specified rate of interest (the “interest credit”), which is not dependent on the plan’s investment performance.

However, by law, the interest credit cannot exceed a “market rate of return,” and the market rate of return is determined by reference to the rate of return on one of several securities, or group of securities, identified by Internal Revenue Service regulation, which also provides how to calculate the market rate of return. At the beginning of each year, the plan calculates the market rate of return for the designated reference security or group of securities, and the interest credit for that calendar year is then set at a rate that does not exceed the referenced market rate of return. This then becomes the target rate of return for the plan’s investments. All plan assets are invested together so that there are no individual investment choices by plan participants.

If a plan’s investment earnings exceed the plan’s interest credit, the plan uses the excess earnings to reduce future employer contributions. Conversely, if a plan’s investment earnings are less than the interest credit, then future employer contributions are increased; however, the shortfall is typically allocated over five years.

The Fund has adopted the yield on the 30-year U.S. Treasury bond as its reference market rate of return. This rate of return is the one most widely selected by cash balance pension plans.

You have just read the Fund Summary for the Fund, which sets forth the Fund's Investment Objective, as well as its Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Investment Risks, and discusses the types of securities and investment techniques used in implementing the Fund's Principal Investment Strategies.

This section of the Prospectus provides further discussion on some of those securities and investment techniques, as well as discussing other securities and investment techniques that may be applicable to the Fund.

In addition, this section also discusses the policies on the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Finally, neither the Fund Summary, this section of the Prospectus nor the Statement of Additional Information is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY SECURITIES

The Fund may purchase debt obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. These securities include U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds. In addition, the Fund may purchase debt obligations, commonly called U.S. Government agency securities, which are issued by agencies chartered by the U.S. Government. These issuers are generally classified as government-sponsored enterprises and are often referred to as "GSEs." Securities issued by GSEs receive various levels of support from the U.S. Government, which may affect a Fund's ability to recover should such securities default. The Fund primarily invests in securities issued by one or more of the following GSEs:

- ✦ The Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) issues mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by home loans. Principal and interest payments of GNMA securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government; however, this support does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of GNMA securities.
- ✦ Each of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) issue debt obligations in order to purchase home mortgages. Both agencies package a portion of these mortgages into mortgage-backed securities that are sold to investors such as the Fund. These securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. However, both FNMA and FHLMC benefit from a contractual agreement with the U.S. Treasury (the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement), as described below.

On September 6, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) placed FNMA and FHLMC into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of FNMA and FHLMC and of any stockholder, officer or director of FNMA and FHLMC with respect to FNMA and FHLMC and the assets of FNMA and FHLMC.

In connection with the conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with each of FNMA and FHLMC. The Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement is expected to provide FNMA and FHLMC with the necessary cash resources to meet their obligations.

FNMA and FHLMC are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. Although the U.S. Government has provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC in the past (including as part of the Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements), no assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support in the future to these or other U.S. Government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

The FHFA's continuing conservatorship of FNMA and FHLMC and its ultimate resolution may adversely affect the real estate market, the value of real estate-related assets generally and markets generally. In addition, there may be proposals from the U.S. Congress or other branches of the U.S. Government regarding the conservatorship, including regarding reforming FNMA and FHLMC or winding down their operations, which may or may not come to fruition. There can be no assurance that such proposals, even those that are not adopted, will not adversely affect the values of the Funds' assets.

- ✦ The Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB) is comprised of eleven regional banks that provide liquidity and credit to thrift institutions, credit unions and commercial banks. FHLB issues debt obligations to fund its operations. These debt obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.
- ✦ The Federal Farm Credit Bank System (FFCB) is comprised of cooperatively owned lending institutions that provide credit to farmers and farm-affiliated businesses. FFCB issues debt obligations to fund its operations. These debt obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, nor can FFCB borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

BELOW INVESTMENT GRADE DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The Fund may invest in below investment grade debt obligations (commonly called "high yield bonds" or "junk bonds"). Investment grade debt securities are rated within the four highest grades by at least one of the major rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's (at least BBB-), Moody's (at least Baa3) or Fitch (at least BBB-), or are securities determined by Payden/Kravitz to be of comparable quality. Further information regarding investment ratings is in Appendix A.

High yield bonds are generally more speculative, more volatile and less liquid than investment grade debt securities. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade debt securities. The value of lower-quality debt securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. In particular, lower quality debt securities may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty or rising interest rates. High Yield bonds may also be less liquid than investment grade debt securities, which means a Fund may have difficulty selling such securities and may have to apply a greater degree of judgment in establishing a price for purposes of valuing an investing Fund's shares. High yield bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers, who may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of high yield bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay high yield bond holders. A Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. High yield bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from its holder before it matures. If the issuer redeems high yield bonds, an investing Fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers ("foreign securities"). Investing in foreign securities involves certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, including less publicly available information and less governmental regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and issuers. Foreign issuers are not usually subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements. Foreign issuers are subject to the possibility of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulation, political instability and restrictions in the flow of international capital. Some foreign securities are less liquid and have more volatile prices than U.S. securities. In addition, settling transactions in foreign securities may take longer than transactions in U.S. securities. Obtaining and enforcing judgments against foreign entities may be more difficult than obtaining and enforcing judgments against domestic entities.

Changes in foreign exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's securities. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates will also affect the value of dividends and interest earned, gains and losses realized on the sale of securities and any net investment income and gains distributed to shareholders. Some foreign fixed income markets offering attractive returns may be denominated in currencies which are relatively weak or potentially volatile compared to the U.S. dollar.

The European financial markets have continued to experience volatility because of concerns about economic downturns and about high and rising government debt levels of several countries in the European Union and Europe generally. These events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the Euro and the European securities markets, and may spread to other countries in Europe, including countries that do not use the Euro. These events may affect the value and liquidity of certain of the Funds' investments. Responses to the financial problems by European Union governments, central banks and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences. Further details or restructurings by governments and others of their debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets and asset valuations around the world.

In a public referendum in June 2016, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union (a process now commonly referred to as "Brexit"). As a result of and based on the pronouncements of the United Kingdom government, it is probable that negotiations will take place to determine the terms of the United Kingdom's departure from, and of its new political and economic relationship with, the European Union. This could lead to a period of significant uncertainty and increased volatility in both U.S. and global securities and currency markets. In addition to concerns related to the effect of Brexit, that referendum may inspire similar initiatives in other European Union member countries, producing further risks for global financial markets.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Fund normally conducts its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currencies, or on a forward basis (contracts to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date and price). The Fund will not generally enter into a forward contract with a term of greater than one year. Although forward contracts are used primarily to protect the Fund from adverse currency movements, they may also be used to increase exposure to a currency, and involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted and the Fund's total return will be adversely affected as a result. Open positions in forward contracts are covered by segregation with the Fund's custodian of cash, U.S. Government securities or other debt obligations and are marked-to-market daily.

EMERGING MARKETS

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers organized or headquartered in emerging market countries. Foreign investment risks, including those listed above, are generally greater for securities of such companies. These countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of securities, making trades

difficult. Brokerage commissions, custodial services and other similar investment costs are generally more expensive than in the United States. In addition, securities of issuers located in these countries tend to have volatile prices and may offer significant potential for loss as well as gain. Rising interest rates could negatively impact the value of emerging market debt and increase funding costs for foreign issuers. In such a scenario, foreign issuers might not be able to service their debt obligations and the market for emerging market debt could suffer from reduced liquidity.

DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The Fund may invest in depositary receipts. American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) are used to invest in foreign issuers. Generally, an ADR is a dollar-denominated security issued by a U.S. bank or trust company, which represents, and may be converted into the underlying security that is issued by a foreign company. Generally, EDRs and GDRs represent similar securities, but are issued by European banks and depositories, respectively. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be denominated in currencies different from those of the underlying securities into which they may be converted. Typically, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for issuance in U.S. securities markets and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for issuance in European securities markets. ADRs may be sponsored by the foreign issuer or may be unsponsored. Unsponsored ADRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities. As a result, available information regarding the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs may be more volatile than if they were sponsored by the issuers of the underlying securities.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund may use derivative instruments for risk management purposes or otherwise as part of its investment strategies. Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, and related indexes. Examples of derivative instruments include options contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements (including, but not limited to, interest rate, total return and credit default swaps). The Fund may invest some or all of its assets in derivative instruments. The Fund typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risk or currency risk. The Fund may also use derivatives for leverage, in which case their use would involve leverage risk. A portfolio manager may decide not to employ any of these strategies and there is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the Fund will succeed. A description of these and other derivative instruments that the Fund may use are described under “Derivative Instruments” in the section on “Investment Strategies/Techniques and Related Risks” in the Statement of Additional Information, a copy of which is available, free of charge, on the Fund’s Internet site at payden.com.

The Fund’s use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. A description of various risks associated with particular derivative instruments is included in the Statement of Additional Information. The following provides a more general discussion of important risk factors relating to all derivative instruments that may be used by the Fund.

Management Risk. Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument, but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

Credit Risk. The use of a derivative instrument involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of another party to the contract (usually referred to as a “counterparty”) to make required payments or otherwise comply with the contract’s terms. In addition, credit default swaps could result in losses if the Fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the company on which the credit default swap is based. If the Fund sells credit default swaps, it will maintain sufficient liquidity to cover the entire notional amount of such swaps.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Leverage Risk. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. When the Fund uses derivatives for leverage, investments in the Fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. To limit leverage risk, the Fund will segregate assets determined to be liquid by Payden/Kravitz in accordance with established procedures, or, as permitted by applicable regulation, enter into certain offsetting positions, to cover its obligations under derivative instruments.

Lack of Availability. Because the markets for certain derivative instruments (including markets located in foreign countries) are relatively new and still developing, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances for risk management or other purposes. Upon the expiration of a particular contract, Payden/Kravitz may wish to retain the Fund’s position in the derivative instrument by entering into a similar contract, but may be unable to do so if the counterparty to the original contract is

unwilling to enter into the new contract and no other suitable counterparty can be found. The Fund's ability to use derivatives may also be limited by certain regulatory and tax considerations.

Market and Other Risks. Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to the Fund's interest. If Payden/Kravitz incorrectly forecasts the values of securities, currencies, interest rates or other economic factors in using derivatives for the Fund, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. The Fund may also have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price because the Fund is legally required to maintain offsetting positions or asset coverage in connection with certain derivatives transactions.

Regulatory Risks. The U.S. Government and foreign governments are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness of a Fund's derivative transactions and cause the Fund to lose value.

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indexes. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Fund. Also, the value of derivatives may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the value of the assets, reference rates or indexes they are designed to closely track. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in obligations issued to provide financing for U.S. residential housing and commercial mortgages, and in foreign mortgage-related securities. On the credit side, the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the Federal agency or private entity issuing the obligation, or of the credit quality of the underlying assets, for example the sub-prime segment of the mortgage-backed securities market, may have a negative impact on the value of the obligation. Further, certain commercial mortgage-backed securities are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. An investment in the lower classes of a commercial mortgage-backed security with several classes will have greater risks than an investment in the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit and prepayment risks. With respect to prepayment risk, payments made on the underlying mortgages and passed through to the Fund represent both regularly scheduled principal and interest payments, as well as prepayments of principal. Mortgage-backed securities may be prepaid prior to maturity, and hence the actual life of the security cannot be accurately predicted. During periods of falling interest rates, prepayments may accelerate, which would require the Fund to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these assets at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. Although generally rated investment grade, the securities could become illiquid or experience losses if the mortgages default or if guarantors or insurers default.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in U.S. and foreign asset-backed securities, which represent undivided fractional interests in trusts with assets consisting of the pools of loans such as motor vehicle retail installment sales contracts or credit card receivables. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk of the originator of the debt obligations or any other affiliated entities and the amount and quality of any credit support provided to the securities. In addition, certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults. With respect to prepayment risk, payments by these securities are typically made monthly, consisting of both principal and interest payments. Asset-backed securities may be prepaid prior to maturity, and hence the actual life of the security cannot be accurately predicted. During periods of falling interest rates, prepayments may accelerate, which would require the Fund to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur more slowly than anticipated, extending the effective duration of these assets at below market interest rates and causing their market prices to decline more than they would have declined due to the rise in interest rates alone. Although generally rated investment grade, the securities could become illiquid or experience losses if the loans default or if guarantors or insurers default.

INFLATION-INDEXED SECURITIES

The Fund may invest in inflation-indexed securities. Unlike a conventional bond, on which the issuer makes regular fixed interest payments and repays the face value of the bond at maturity, an inflation-indexed security provides principal and interest payments that are adjusted over time to reflect inflation—a rise in the general price level. Inflation-indexed securities are designed to provide a “real rate of return”—a return after adjusting for the impact of inflation, which erodes the purchasing power of an investor's portfolio. This adjustment is a key feature, although during a period of deflation principal and interest payments on inflation-indexed

securities will be adjusted downward, and the Fund will be subject to deflation risk with respect to these investments. The price of inflation-indexed securities is affected by fluctuations in “real” interest rates (the component of interest rates not tied to investor expectations of future inflation). A rise in real interest rates will generally cause the price of an inflation-indexed security to fall, while a decline in real interest rates will generally increase the price of an inflation-indexed security.

EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS

The Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) subject to limitations in amount set forth in regulations under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. These limitations are described under “Investments in Exchange-Traded Funds” in the section on “Investment Strategies/Techniques and Related Risks” in the Statement of Additional Information, a copy of which is available, free of charge, on the Fund’s Internet site at payden.com.

ETFs are shares of a portfolio designed to track closely the performance of any one or an array of market indexes. Examples include the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI Europe Index. ETFs trade on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, Nasdaq and the New York Stock Exchange in the same way shares of publicly held companies trade on such exchanges. ETF shares may be traded any time during normal trading hours, using all of the portfolio management approaches associated with stocks, e.g., market orders, limit orders, or stop orders. They are also subject to the risks of trading halts due to market conditions or other reasons. In addition, investment in an ETF by the Fund will involve duplication of expenses, as it will require payment by the Fund of its pro rata share of advisory and administrative fees charged by the ETF.

REAL ESTATE COMPANIES

The Fund may invest in equity securities issued by real estate companies, which the Fund defines as companies that (1) derive at least 50% of their revenues from the ownership, construction, financing, management or sale of commercial, industrial, or residential real estate; or (2) have at least 50% of their assets in such real estate. Real estate equity securities can consist of (A) common stocks, including shares of real estate investment trusts (“REITs,” which are a type of U.S. real estate company) or shares of similar U.S. or non-U.S. REIT-like entities; (B) rights or warrants to purchase common stocks; (C) securities convertible into common stocks where the conversion feature represents a significant element of the securities’ value; and (D) preferred stocks.

REITs. A REIT is a type of U.S. real estate company that pools investors’ funds to own, and usually operate, income-producing real estate, or to invest in real estate related loans or interests. REITs are not subject to U.S. corporate income tax, provided they comply with a number of tax requirements, including the annual distribution to stockholders of at least 90% of their net income. REITs can generally be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs.

Although the Fund will not invest in real estate directly, the Fund is also subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate. These risks include, but are not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general local and economic conditions, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended property vacancies, increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants and changes in interest rates.

In addition to the risks of securities linked to the real estate industry, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, a REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

Non-U.S. Real Estate Companies. Non-U.S. real estate companies may have characteristics that are similar to those of REITs, as a number of countries have approved, or are considering approving, the establishment of REIT-like entities which would not be subject to corporate income tax in their home countries, provided they distribute a significant percentage of their net income each year to stockholders and meet certain other requirements.

DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS

The Fund may engage in delayed delivery transactions. These transactions involve the Fund’s commitment to purchase or sell securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place more than seven days in the future, or after a period longer than the customary settlement period for that type of security. When delayed delivery purchases are outstanding, the Fund will set aside and maintain until the settlement date in a segregated account cash, U.S. Government securities or high grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. When purchasing a security on a delayed delivery basis, the Fund

assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value, but does not accrue income on the security until delivery. When the Fund sells a security on a delayed delivery basis, it does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or could suffer a loss. As a matter of operating policy, the Fund will not invest more than 50% of its total assets in when-issued and delayed delivery transactions.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE MEASURES

During times when Payden/Kravitz believes that a temporary defensive posture is warranted, the Fund may hold part or all of its assets in cash, U.S. Government and Government agency securities, money market obligations, short-term corporate debt securities and money market funds, or may use futures to hedge the entire portfolio. This may help the Fund minimize or avoid losses during adverse market, economic or political conditions. However, during such a period, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund's annual turnover rate indicates changes in its portfolio investments. Payden/Kravitz will sell a security when appropriate and consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, regardless of the effect on the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. Buying and selling securities generally involves some expense to the Fund, such as broker commissions and other transaction costs, and a high turnover rate in any year will result in payment by the Fund of above-average transaction costs and could result in the payment by shareholders of above-average amounts of taxes on realized investment gains. The Fund cannot accurately predict its future annual portfolio turnover rate. It can vary substantially from year to year since portfolio adjustments are made when conditions affecting relevant markets, particular industries or individual issues warrant such action. In addition, portfolio turnover may also be affected by sales of portfolio securities necessary to meet cash requirements for redemptions of shares. The annual portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is noted in the Financial Highlights for the Fund in Appendix C.

DISCLOSURE OF FUND PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund makes available listings of its portfolio holdings pursuant to policies and procedures set forth under the heading "Disclosure of Fund Portfolio Holdings" in the Statement of Additional Information for the Fund, a copy of which is available, free of charge, on the Fund's Internet site at payden.com.

OTHER INVESTMENTS AND TECHNIQUES

The Fund may invest in other types of securities and use a variety of investment techniques and strategies that are not described in this Prospectus. These securities and techniques may subject the Fund to additional risks. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information about the securities and investment techniques described in this Prospectus and about additional securities and techniques that may be used by the Fund.

Payden/Kravitz, located at 333 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90071, serves as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement. Payden/Kravitz, which was founded in 2008 for the initial purpose of providing investment management services to the Fund, is a joint venture between Payden & Rygel (“Payden”) and Kravitz Investment Services, Inc. (“Kravitz”). As of February 28, 2017, Payden/Kravitz has approximately \$215 million of assets under management. Payden is an investment counseling firm founded in 1983, and as of February 28, 2017, has approximately \$105 billion of assets under management. Kravitz is an investment counseling firm founded in 2005, and as of February 28, 2017, has approximately \$668 million of assets under management. Kravitz focuses on the cash balance pension plan segment of the market.

Portfolio Managers. Brian Matthews, Scott Weiner and Brad Boyd serve as portfolio managers for the Fund. Mr. Matthews, Chartered Financial Analyst (“CFA”), is a Managing Principal of Payden, which he joined in 1986. Mr. Matthews also serves as Chief Investment Officer of Payden/Kravitz. He has 35 years of experience in the investment management business. Mr. Weiner is a Managing Principal of Payden, which he joined in 1993. He has 33 years of experience in the investment management business. Mr. Boyd, CFA, is a Senior Vice President of Payden, which he joined in 2002. He has 17 years of experience in the investment management business. Together, they have overall responsibility for the Fund’s investments, including portfolio construction, broad security selection and risk assessment.

With respect to the portfolio managers listed above, the Statement of Additional Information under the section entitled “Portfolio Managers” provides additional information about the portfolio managers’ compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the ownership by the portfolio managers of shares in the Fund.

The Investment Advisory Agreement provides that Payden/Kravitz receives a monthly fee from the Fund at the annual rate of 1.10% of average daily net assets. As indicated under the “Fees and Expenses” section above, Payden/Kravitz has contractually agreed with respect to the Fund’s Adviser Class that, for so long as it acts as investment adviser to the Fund, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding 12b-1 Distribution Fees, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses) of the Fund will not exceed 1.25%.

The Fund remains liable to Payden/Kravitz for expenses subsidized in any fiscal year up to a maximum of three years from the end of the period in which the expenses were subsidized. However, in any given year, the level of reimbursement cannot cause the Fund’s annual expense ratio to exceed the contractual expense limits discussed above. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2016, Payden/Kravitz earned a fee from the Fund of 0.92%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the approval by the Board of Trustees of The Payden & Rygel Investment Group (the “P&R Trust”) of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund’s Annual Report for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2016, under the heading “Approval of Investment Advisory Agreement.” The Annual Report is available, free of charge, on the Fund’s Internet site at payden.com.

PRICING OF FUND SHARES: NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of each class of the Fund is determined each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) by dividing the difference between the value of assets and liabilities of the Fund attributable to the class by the number of shares outstanding in that class and rounding to the nearest penny.

Debt Securities. Domestic and foreign debt securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available (other than obligations with original maturities of 60 days or less) are valued at market on the basis of quotes obtained from pricing services. If a Fund's investment adviser determines that a pricing service does not provide accurate pricing for a fixed income security, the adviser may provide pricing information for that security. Such pricing information takes into account appropriate factors such as quotes obtained by brokers and dealers, institutional-sized trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics and other market data. Debt securities with original maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Equity Securities. Publicly traded equity securities, whether in the United States or outside the United States, for which market quotations are readily available generally will be valued at the official closing price or the last sale price on the exchange or market where they are principally traded, or if there have been no sales during the day, at the last quote or last bid price. Securities traded only on the over-the-counter market are valued at the latest sale price.

Derivatives. Options, futures, swaps and other similar instruments are valued at the official closing price in the case of exchange-traded derivatives or on the basis of information provided by the institution with which a Fund entered into the transaction in the case of other securities.

Fair Value Pricing. Debt or equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available will be priced at their fair value as determined in good faith using procedures established pursuant to the Valuation and Liquidity Guidelines developed by the Board of Trustees of the P&R Trust that are applicable to the Fund. In considering the fair value of a security, one or more factors are taken into consideration depending on the circumstances at the time, including for example: the cost of the security or the last reported sales price of the security as a starting point; changes in interest rates; changes in yield spreads of similarly rated or structured securities; fundamental analytical information relating to the security (such as price to earnings ratios for equity securities or yield to maturity for debt securities); the value of other similar securities traded on other markets or among dealers; the general financial condition of the issuer; recent developments affecting the issuer; information, including price quotations, from other financial institutions or analysts; or government actions or pronouncements and other significant events affecting the economy, the markets, the fundamental value of the issuer or of the issuer's industry.

Fair value pricing may occur when (1) developments occur that will affect the value of the Fund's holdings ("significant events"), and (2) those significant events occur after the close of the markets on which the securities trade, but before the time when the net asset value is computed for the Fund. A significant event may relate to a single issuer or an entire market. Examples include: inter-day market halts when no further trading in the securities occurs that day; other developments related to a particular issuer; or significant market fluctuations, natural disasters, armed conflicts or significant governmental actions.

With respect to events affecting individual issuers, the Valuation and Liquidity Guidelines provide that the analysts and portfolio managers for the Fund monitor the news for significant events on issuers whose securities exceed a certain weight in the Fund. If an issuer-specific event occurs that the analysts and portfolio managers believe will affect the Fund's net asset value by more than a prescribed threshold, designated members of the Pricing Committee of the P&R Trust's Board of Trustees determine based on the facts available (1) if the issuer's securities will be subject to fair value pricing; and (2) if so, the fair value price of the securities based on one or more of the factors described above.

With respect to events affecting securities markets as a whole, the Valuation and Liquidity Guidelines provide that the analysts and portfolio managers for the Fund monitor the news for significant events related to U.S. securities markets that may generally affect foreign securities markets. If the Fund's broad-based U.S. benchmark moves by more than the designated amount between its close on the previous day and the day in question, then the designated members of the Pricing Committee of the Board of Trustees determine based on the facts available (1) whether one or more securities in a particular Fund portfolio will be subject to fair value pricing, and (2) if so, the fair value price of such securities.

Fair value pricing involves greater reliance on judgment than valuation of securities based on readily available market quotations. If the Fund uses fair value pricing to price securities it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or fair value to price the same securities. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the Fund determines its net asset value.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

You may purchase shares of the Fund based on the net asset value per share without a sales charge. You may open an account by completing a New Account Application and mailing it to the Fund's address provided below. You cannot purchase shares until the Fund has received a completed application in which all required information has been provided. The Fund's transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") is required by law to obtain certain personal information from you (or a person authorized to act on your behalf) in

order to verify your (or such person's) identity. If this information is not provided, the Transfer Agent may not be able to open your account. If the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity (or that of another person authorized to act on your behalf), or believes it has identified potentially criminal activity, the Fund and the Transfer Agent each reserves the right to decline to open your account, to close any existing account you may have, or to take such other action as they deem reasonable or required by law. Finally, the Fund does not accept cash, money orders, third party checks, traveler's checks, credit card checks, checks drawn on banks outside the United States, or other checks deemed to be high risk.

Minimum Investments

The minimum initial investment is \$25,000, and there is no minimum on subsequent investments. The minimum initial investment may be reduced for investors that meet certain standards.

By Check

1. Complete the New Account Application.
2. Make the check payable to the "Payden Funds" and mail the check, along with the application, to:
Payden Mutual Funds
P.O. Box 1611
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611

By Federal Funds Wire

1. Complete the New Account Application and mail it to:
Payden Mutual Funds
P.O. Box 1611
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611
2. Wire funds to the Transfer Agent as follows when the application has been processed:
UMB Bank, N.A.
1010 Grand Blvd.
Kansas City, MO 64106
ABA 101000695
DDA 9871063062
Credit to: Payden Funds

For further credit to: Investor Mutual Fund Account Number
Name or Account Registration
Payden/Kravitz Cash Balance Plan Fund
3. Please call 1-800-572-9336 to advise of any purchases by wire.

Your purchase will be based on the net asset value per share next determined after the Fund receives your order. It will accept purchase orders only on days on which the Fund is open for business.

The Fund is "open for business" on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. The New York Stock Exchange is closed on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The net asset value of shares of the Fund may change on days when you cannot purchase or redeem such shares if a significant portion of the Fund's portfolio assets are listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund is not open for business.

Additional Investments. You may make additional investments at any time (1) by check; (2) by use of the Automated Clearing House System ("ACH") (by calling 1-800-572-9336 or via the Fund's Internet site at *payden.com* using the Account Access function (user registration required)); or (3) by calling 1-800-572-9336, and wiring funds to the Transfer Agent as described above.

Purchases Through Brokers. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers to accept purchase orders on behalf of the Fund, and such brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept purchase orders on behalf of the Fund. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase order when an authorized broker or broker-authorized designee accepts the order. A shareholder's purchase order will be priced based on the Fund's net asset value per share next computed after the order is accepted by an authorized broker or broker-authorized designee. The authorized broker or broker-authorized designee may charge the customer a transaction-based or other fee for handling the purchase or sale of shares, and additional conditions may apply.

Shareholder Servicing Plan. The P&R Trust has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan with respect to the Fund, which provides for a fee payable to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries for shareholder services provided to Fund shareholders who invest in the Fund through the intermediary. The fee is payable at an annual rate not to exceed 0.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets invested through the intermediary.

Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan. The P&R Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that allows the Adviser Class to pay asset-based sales charges or distribution and service fees for the distribution, sale or servicing of its shares. These activities include advertising, compensation to the Fund's distributor and others for sales and marketing activities and materials and related shareholder servicing. The fee is payable at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Adviser Class of the Fund. As indicated in the table in the "Fees and Expenses" discussion for the Fund, this fee is included in the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for the Fund. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Other Purchase Information. The Fund issues full and fractional shares, but does not issue certificates. The Fund may not be available in all jurisdictions. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to suspend the offering of its shares; to reject purchase orders when, in the judgment of its management, such suspension or rejection is in the best interest of the Fund; and to redeem shares if information provided in the New Account Application proves to be incorrect in any material manner.

Medallion Signature Guarantee — Account Changes and Redemptions.

A Medallion Signature Guarantee assures the Fund that a signature is genuine. It is intended to protect shareholders and the Fund against fraudulent transactions by unauthorized persons. Medallion Signature Guarantees are required by the Fund in the following cases:

Account Changes (You must use the Account Privileges Change Form).

- ♦ To add bank information to an existing account.
- ♦ To change your existing bank account of record.
- ♦ To add telephone privileges.
- ♦ To change account name due to marriage or divorce (you can also provide a copy of the certified legal documents).
- ♦ To change registered account holders.

Account Redemptions.

- ♦ To request a redemption in excess of \$100,000, which must be in writing.
- ♦ To request a wire transfer of redemption proceeds to a bank account other than the bank account of record.
- ♦ To request redemption proceeds to be mailed to an address other than the address of record.
- ♦ To request redemption proceeds to be mailed to a person other than the record owner of the shares.
- ♦ To request a redemption within 30 days of an address change.
- ♦ On the IRA Transfer Form, if you are transferring your Payden Mutual Funds IRA to another fund family.
- ♦ Certain transactions on accounts involving executors, administrators, trustees or guardians.

The Fund reserves the right to require a Medallion Signature Guarantee under other circumstances.

How to Obtain a Medallion Signature Guarantee. Medallion Signature Guarantees must be obtained from a participant in a Medallion program endorsed by the Securities Transfer Association. Participants are typically commercial banks or trust companies in the United States, brokerage firms that are members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or members of the New York Stock Exchange. The Fund may reject a signature guarantee if it believes it is not genuine or if it believes the transaction is improper.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

The Fund will redeem your shares based on the net asset value per share next determined following receipt of your request with all of the required information. You can redeem shares on days when the Fund is open for business by contacting the Fund in writing, by calling 1-800-572-9336, or via the Fund's Internet site at *payden.com*. Redemption requests by telephone or via the Internet may not exceed \$100,000 per day. The Fund does not charge for redemptions. Fund shares you redeem may be worth more or less than your purchase price, depending on the market value of the investment securities held by the Fund at the time of redemption.

Send your redemption requests (1) in writing to Payden Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 1611, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611, or if you have selected either of these options on your New Account Application; (2) by calling 1-800-572-9336; or (3) via the Fund's Internet site at *payden.com*. The Fund will delay payment for redemption of recently purchased shares until the purchase check has been honored, which may take up to 15 days after receipt of the check. The redemption price will ordinarily be wired to your financial institution or mailed to your address of record one business day after we receive the request. The Fund may charge a \$20.00 fee for any wire transfer, and payment by mail may take up to seven to ten days. During periods of drastic economic or market changes, it may be hard to reach the Fund by telephone. If so, you should follow the other exchange and redemption procedures discussed in this Prospectus.

One or more brokers have been authorized to accept redemption orders on behalf of the Fund, and such brokers are authorized to designate intermediaries to accept redemption orders on behalf of the Fund. The Fund will be deemed to have received a redemption order when an authorized broker or broker-authorized designee accepts the order. A shareholder's redemption order will be priced based on the Fund's net asset value per share next computed after the order is accepted by an authorized broker or broker-authorized designee. The authorized broker or broker-authorized designee may charge the customer a fee for handling the redemption order.

The Fund reserves the right to pay any redemption price in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of securities held by the Fund in lieu of cash. While it is unlikely that shares would ever be redeemed in kind, if that does occur, the redeeming shareholder would incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities that the shareholder received in the distribution. In addition, under certain circumstances set forth in the Statement of Additional Information, the Fund reserves the right to fully redeem shares in any account, the value of which falls below \$5,000 due to shareholder redemptions.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the payment date at times when the New York Stock Exchange is closed or during certain other periods as permitted under the Federal securities laws.

COST BASIS REPORTING

Federal tax law requires that regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" shares of the regulated investment companies are sold. Covered shares are any shares acquired (including pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) on or after January 1, 2012.

The Fund has chosen "first-in, first-out" ("FIFO") as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method it will use to report the sale of covered shares on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method.

Subject to certain limitations, you may choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. For all methods except Specific Lot Identification, the Fund redeems noncovered shares first until they are depleted and then applies your elected method to your covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Treasury regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

MARKET TIMING ACTIVITIES

Frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Fund by one or more Fund shareholders present various risks for other shareholders of the Fund, including dilution in the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders, disruption of the long-term focus of the Fund's investment program and increased operating expenses, particularly brokerage and other administrative costs. When the Fund invests in overseas markets, there may be risks associated with time-zone arbitrage.

As a result, the Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage frequent trading of shares of the Fund by Fund shareholders. The Fund's administrator (the "Administrator") identifies frequent trading by examining the number of "round trips," *i.e.*, purchases and redemptions, which occur within a specific time period. The number of round trips and the length of the time period to be scanned to identify such frequent trading is based on Fund experience and expectations based on Fund investment guidelines. If a pattern of frequent trading is thus identified in your account, the Administrator then determines if the value of the trades is of a size sufficient to affect the level of the Fund's operating expenses. If that is the case, you will then be sent a notice that future trading in your account may be restricted if the pattern of frequent trading persists. If the frequent trading pattern persists in your account without explanation or justification, the Fund will refuse any further purchase or exchange requests by you and will so notify you. It should be noted, however, that in certain circumstances it may not be practicable for the Fund to identify such market timing activities, such as redemptions of shares held in certain omnibus accounts or retirement plans since the Fund does not have the information on the individual transactions within the omnibus account or retirement plan.

The Fund does not have any arrangement with any Fund shareholder to accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares. Finally, because it is not possible to identify and list all market timing abuses that may arise, you should know that the Fund reserves the right to reject a purchase or exchange request for any reason.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund declares and distributes dividends to shareholders annually.

The Fund distributes any net realized capital gains from the sale of portfolio securities at least once yearly. The Fund pays dividend and capital gain distributions in the form of additional shares of the Fund at the net asset value per share on the ex-dividend date, unless you elect to receive them in cash by so indicating on the applicable New Account Application, or in writing to the Payden Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 1611, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611, or by calling 1-800-572-9336.

TAX INFORMATION

Unless you are exempt from taxation, dividends paid by the Fund, and distributions paid by the Fund from long-term capital gains, are taxable to you. Dividends are taxable to you whether received in cash or reinvested as additional shares. Any short-term capital gains or taxable interest income would be taxable as ordinary income. The Fund may incur foreign income taxes in connection with some of its foreign investments, and may credit certain of these taxes to you. Your sale of the Fund's shares is a taxable event and may result in a capital gain or loss.

Before purchasing shares of the Fund, you should carefully consider the impact of the dividends or capital gains distributions which the Fund expects to announce, or has announced. If you purchase shares shortly before the record date for a dividend or distribution, you receive some portion of your purchase price back as a taxable dividend or distribution.

Distributions may be subject to additional state and local taxes, depending on your particular situation. Consult your tax adviser with respect to the tax consequences to you of an investment in the Fund.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Household Delivery of Prospectus and Reports. To reduce expenses, we may mail only one copy of the Prospectus and of each Annual and Semi-Annual Report to the address shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call 1-800-572-9336, or write to Payden Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 1611, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611. We will begin sending you individual copies 30 days after receiving your request.

Privacy Notice. The Fund respects the right of privacy of its shareholders. The Fund also believes that each shareholder expects the Fund to conduct and process shareholder business in an accurate and efficient manner, and at all times in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements concerning the privacy of shareholder information. Please see Appendix B for the Fund's Privacy Notice.

Shareholder Inquiries. For information, call 1-800-572-9336, e-mail the Fund at payden@umb.com visit the Fund's Internet site at payden.com, or write to Payden Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 1611, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611.

Description of Ratings

The following summarizes the descriptions for some of the general ratings referred to in the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information. Ratings represent only the opinions of the rating organizations about the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value. The rating of an issuer is heavily influenced by past developments and does not necessarily reflect probable future conditions. A lag frequently occurs between the time a rating is assigned and the time it is updated. Ratings are therefore general and are not absolute standards of quality.

CREDIT RATINGS — BONDS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

The purpose of Moody's ratings is to provide investors with a single system of gradation by which the relative investment qualities of bonds may be rated.

Aaa: Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa: Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group, they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A: Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa: Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations. They are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba: Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often, the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this asset class.

B: Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa: Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca: Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked short-comings.

C: Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Rating Refinements: Moody's may apply numerical modifiers, 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through B in its bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Standard & Poor's Corporation

A Standard & Poor's debt rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific obligation. This assessment may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers, or lessees. The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform any audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations: (a) likelihood of default-capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (b) nature of and provisions of the obligation; and (c) protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA: Bonds rated AAA have the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal) is extremely strong.

AA: Bonds rated AA differ from the highest-rated obligations only in a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal) is very strong.

Description of Ratings (continued)

A: Bonds rated A are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal) is still strong.

BBB: Bonds rated BBB exhibit adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal).

BB: Bonds rated BB are less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal).

B: Bonds rated B are more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation (*i.e.*, pay interest and repay principal). Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

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

CC: An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C: The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.

D: An obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

The Standard & Poor's ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

r: This symbol is attached to the ratings of instruments with significant noncredit risks. It highlights risks to principal or volatility of expected returns which are not addressed in the credit rating. Examples include: obligations linked or indexed to equities, currencies, or commodities; obligations exposed to severe prepayment risk—such as interest-only or principal-only mortgage securities; and obligations with unusually risky interest terms, such as inverse floaters.

Fitch Ratings

Fitch investment grade bond ratings provide a guide to investors in determining the credit risk associated with a particular security. The ratings represent Fitch's assessment of the issuer's ability to meet the obligations of a specific debt issue or class of debt in a timely manner. The rating takes into consideration special features of the issue, its relationship to other obligations of the issuer, the current and prospective financial condition and operating performance of the issuer and any guarantor, as well as the economic and political environment that might affect the issuer's future financial strength and credit quality. Fitch ratings do not reflect any credit enhancement that may be provided by insurance policies or financial guarantees unless otherwise indicated.

AAA: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. The obligor has an exceptionally strong ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated "AAA." Because bonds rated in the "AAA" and "AA" categories are not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable future developments, short-term debt of these issuers is generally rated "F-1+."

A: Bonds considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

BBB: Bonds are considered to be of satisfactory credit quality. Ability to pay interest and principal is adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances are more likely to impair timely payment than higher rated bonds.

BB: Bonds are considered speculative. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal may be affected over time by adverse economic changes. However, business and financial alternatives can be identified, which could assist in the obligor satisfying its debt service requirements.

B: Bonds are considered highly speculative. While bonds in this class are currently meeting debt service requirements, the probability of continued timely payment of principal and interest reflects the obligor's limited margin of safety and the need for reasonable business and economic activity throughout the life of the issue.

CCC: Bonds have certain identifiable characteristics that, if not remedied, may lead to default. The ability to meet obligations requires an advantageous business and economic environment.

CC: Bonds are minimally protected. Default in payment of interest and/or principal seems probable over time.

Description of Ratings (continued)

C: Bonds are in imminent default in payment of interest or principal.

DDD, DD, and D: Bonds are in default on interest and/or principal payments. Such bonds are extremely speculative and should be valued on the basis of their ultimate recovery value in liquidation or reorganization of the obligor. “DDD” represents the highest potential for recovery on these bonds, and “D” represents the lowest potential for recovery. Plus (+) and minus (-) signs are used with a rating symbol to indicate the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Plus and minus signs, however, are not used in the “DDD,” “DD,” or “D” categories.

CREDIT RATINGS — MUNICIPAL SECURITIES AND COMMERCIAL PAPER

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

The purpose of Moody's ratings is to provide investors with a single system of gradation by which the relative investment qualities of bonds may be rated.

U.S. TAX-EXEMPT MUNICIPALS

Moody's ratings for U.S. Tax-Exempt Municipals range from Aaa to B and utilize the same definitional elements as are set forth in the Prospectus under the “Bonds” section of the Moody's descriptions.

Advance refunded issues: Advance refunded issues that are secured by escrowed funds held in cash, held in trust, reinvested in direct non-callable United States government obligations or non-callable obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government are identified with a # (hatchmark) symbol, e.g., # Aaa.

MUNICIPAL NOTE RATINGS

Moody's ratings for state and municipal notes and other short-term loans are designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG), and for variable rate demand obligations are designated Variable Moody's Investment Grade (VMIG). This distinction recognizes the differences between short-term credit risk and long-term risk. Loans bearing the designation MIG 1/VMIG 1 are of the best quality, enjoying strong protection from established cash flows for their servicing or from established and broad-based access to the market for refinancing, or both. Loans bearing the designation MIG 2/VMIG 2 are of high quality, with ample margins of protection, although not as large as the preceding group.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Moody's short-term debt ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to repay punctually senior debt obligations. These obligations have an original maturity not exceeding one year, unless explicitly noted. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

Prime-1: Issuers rated Prime-1 (or related supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of short-term promissory obligations. Prime-1 repayment capacity will normally be evidenced by the following characteristics: (a) leading market positions in well established industries; (b) high rates of return on funds employed; (c) conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection; (d) broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation; and (e) well-established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

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

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

Standard & Poor's Corporation

A Standard & Poor's debt rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific obligation. This assessment may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers, or lessees. The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform any audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations: (a) likelihood of default-capacity and willingness of the obligor as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (b) nature of and provisions of the obligation; and (c) protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Description of Ratings (continued)

MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS

AAA — Prime Grade: These are obligations of the highest quality. They have the strongest capacity for timely payment of debt service.

General Obligations Bonds: In a period of economic stress, the issuers will suffer the smallest declines in income and will be least susceptible to autonomous decline. Debt burden is moderate. A strong revenue structure appears more than adequate to meet future expenditure requirements. Quality of management appears superior.

Revenue Bonds: Debt service coverage has been, and is expected to remain, substantial, stability of the pledged revenues is also exceptionally strong due to the competitive position of the municipal enterprise or to the nature of the revenues. Basic security provisions (including rate covenant, earnings test for issuance of additional bonds and debt service reserve requirements) are rigorous. There is evidence of superior management.

AA — High Grade: The investment characteristics of bonds in this group are only slightly less marked than those of the prime quality issues. Bonds rated AA have the second strongest capacity for payment of debt service.

A — Good Grade: Principal and interest payments on bonds in this category are regarded as safe although the bonds are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than bonds in higher rated categories. This rating describes the third strongest capacity for payment of debt service. Regarding municipal bonds, the rating differs from the two higher ratings because:

General Obligation Bonds: There is some weakness, either in the local economic base, in debt burden, in the balance between revenues and expenditures, or in quality of management. Under certain adverse circumstances, any one such weakness might impair the ability of the issuer to meet debt obligations at some future date.

Revenue Bonds: Debt service coverage is good, but not exceptional. Stability of the pledged revenues could show some variations because of increased competition or economic influences on revenues. Basic security provisions, while satisfactory, are less stringent. Management performance appearance appears adequate.

Rating Refinements: Standard & Poor's letter ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign, which is used to show relative standing within the major rating categories, except in the AAA rating category.

MUNICIPAL NOTE RATINGS

Municipal notes with maturities of three years or less are usually given note ratings (designated SP-1, or SP-2) to distinguish more clearly the credit quality of notes as compared to bonds. Notes rated SP-1 have a very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are given the designation of SP-1. Notes rated SP-2 have a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

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

A-2: A short-term obligation rated A-2 is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

Fitch Ratings

Fitch investment grade bond ratings provide a guide to investors in determining the credit risk associated with a particular security. The ratings represent Fitch's assessment of the issuer's ability to meet the obligations of a specific debt issue or class of debt in a timely manner. The rating takes into consideration special features of the issue, its relationship to other obligations of the issuer, the current and prospective financial condition and operating performance of the issuer and any guarantor, as well as the economic and political environment that might affect the issuer's future financial strength and credit quality. Fitch ratings do not reflect any credit enhancement that may be provided by insurance policies or financial guarantees unless otherwise indicated.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

F-1: Very Strong Credit Quality. Issues assigned this rating reflect an assurance of timely payment. Those issues regarded as having the strongest degree of assurance of repayment are denoted with a plus (+) sign designation.

Privacy Notice

The Fund respects your right to privacy. We also know that you expect us to conduct and process your business in an accurate and efficient manner and in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Collection of Information

To meet those expectations, we must collect and maintain certain personal information that is required by state and federal agencies, such as name, address and tax ID. We may collect or capture nonpublic information about you from the following sources:

- ♦ The Fund application, or other forms;
- ♦ Oral conversations or written correspondence between you and our representatives;
- ♦ Your transactions with us; and
- ♦ Electronic sources, such as our Web site, or E-Mails.

We do not make personal information available on line. To change your personal information, call Paydenfund Shareholder Services at 800-572-9366 and request the forms necessary to make any such changes.

Internal Access to Information and Safeguards

We limit access to your personal and account information to those employees who need to know that information so that we can provide products and services to you. We also maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your nonpublic personal and account information. Finally, when we dispose of such information, we have in place policies and procedures to assure that such information is properly stored and shredded in the case of documentary material and erased in the case of electronic media so that in either case the information cannot be practicably read or reconstructed.

Disclosure of Information

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal and account information about our customers, or former customers, to anyone, except as permitted by law.

In this regard, we may disclose such information to our affiliates, including the Fund's investment adviser, Payden/Kravitz Investment Advisers LLC; administrator, Treasury Plus, Inc.; and distributor, Payden & Rygel Distributors. We also may disclose such information to unaffiliated third parties who are service providers to you or to the Fund, such as broker-dealers, transfer agents, custodians, or our mail processing firm. In each case, such disclosure is permitted by law, and the recipients are permitted to use it only as needed to provide agreed services to you. Finally, we may also disclose information to appropriate government agencies, and to others, as required by law or to prevent fraud.

Fund Financial Highlights

This financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Fund for the past five years through October 31, 2016. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the periods indicated has been derived from financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Annual Report to Shareholders dated October 31, 2016 and is incorporated by reference in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, which is available upon request.

For the Share Outstanding for the periods ended October 31st.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net asset value – beginning of period	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.51	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.93	\$ 10.54
Income (loss) from investment activities:					
Net investment income	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.20	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.02)	(0.38)	0.34
Total from investment activities	0.23	—	0.23	(0.18)	0.61
Distributions to shareholders:					
From net investment income	(0.20)	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.22)
Net asset value – end of period	\$ 10.37	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.51	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.93
Total return	2.28%	0.05%	2.18%	(1.66)%	5.88%
Ratios/supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000s)	\$53,687	\$60,661	\$57,112	\$63,403	\$57,967
Ratio of gross expense to average net assets	1.68%	1.71%	1.73%	1.70%	1.81%
Ratio of net expense to average net assets	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Ratio of investment income less gross expenses to average net assets	1.98%	1.75%	1.95%	1.78%	2.59%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.17%	1.96%	2.18%	1.98%	2.90%
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	85%	85%	211% ⁽¹⁾	687% ⁽²⁾

The class commenced operations on September 22, 2008.

(1) Includes U.S. Treasury securities purchased and sold prior to their settlement date; excluding these transactions, portfolio turnover would have been 151%.

(2) Includes U.S. Treasury securities purchased and sold prior to their settlement date; excluding these transactions, portfolio turnover would have been 87%.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Payden/Kravitz Investment Advisers LLC
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90071

ADMINISTRATOR

Treasury Plus, Inc.
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90071

DISTRIBUTOR

Payden & Rygel Distributors
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90071

CUSTODIAN

The Bank of New York Mellon
One Boston Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

TRANSFER AGENT

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP
111 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606

COUNSEL

Paul Hastings LLP
515 South Flower Street, 25th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90071

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND, THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE AVAILABLE FREE UPON REQUEST:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders for the Fund contain detailed information on the Fund's investments. The Annual Report includes a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI):

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Fund, including operations and investment policies. It is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and is legally considered a part of the Prospectus.

You may obtain copies, free of charge, of the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports for the Fund and the SAI, or request other information and discuss your questions about the Fund, by calling toll-free (800) 572-9336, or by writing:

Payden Mutual Funds
P.O. Box 1611
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1611

The SAI and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports are available, free of charge, on the Fund's Internet site at payden.com.

Information about the Fund, including the SAI, can be reviewed and copied at the Public Reference Room of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address, publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

The Payden & Rygel Investment Group: Investment Company Act File 811-6625



333 South Grand Avenue Los Angeles, California 90071
(800) 572-9336